

Sedalia Evening Democrat.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1892.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

NEW SERIES.

THE PENITENTIARY.

WHAT IT COSTS THE TAX-PAYERS OF MISSOURI.

State Auditor Seibert Gives Some Interesting Information on the Subject.

OFFICE OF STATE AUDITOR, CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 23, 1892.—E. R. Westbrook, Esq., Ashland, Mo.—DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th inst., stating that it is being asserted by persons in your town, who claim to know all about it, that our state penitentiary is costing the taxpayers the enormous sum of \$200,000 per annum, and you express a very natural desire to know the exact truth in regard to the matter. For reply, I shall endeavor to furnish you from the books a full and complete statement, plain and concise as possible, of the expenditures for support of that institution covering the time the present administration has had charge of affairs. In order that you may understand me clearly, I beg that you will bear in mind that there are two "funds" or sources from whence moneys are derived for support, maintenance and improvement of the penitentiary, viz.:

First, from "Earnings Missouri Penitentiary," which are moneys collected by the warden from contractors for labor of convicts, from the United States for keeping convicts sentenced by federal courts, from sale of brick made at the penitentiary brick yard and for stone taken from the penitentiary quarry, etc. The warden, as required by law, deposits these collections in the state treasury monthly, to the credit of a "special fund" or account designated on the books as "Earnings Missouri Penitentiary."

Second, from appropriations for "Missouri Penitentiary, Support of" out of the general revenue fund, the moneys of which arise from taxation.

The law requires the warden, under the direction of the board of penitentiary inspectors, to use the moneys collected and appropriated from "Earnings" to pay all the expenses of the institution, as far as they will go.

The moneys appropriated for "Missouri penitentiary, support of" can only be used to pay such expenses of the institute as cannot be met by the moneys collected from "Earnings." In short, not a dollar of the tax-payers' money can be used as long as there is any money in the treasury to the credit of the "Earnings" account.

As the appropriations are made by the general assembly biennially, I shall give you the figures of expenditures for periods covering two years together, viz, for 1889-90 and 1891-92.

In 1889 the legislature appropriated for support and improvements of the penitentiary in 1889-90 the sum of \$375,000 out of earnings and \$175,000 out of the general revenue fund (Missouri penitentiary, support of).

The books show that during 1889-90 the warden collected \$386,947.10 for earnings, but as the appropriation for those two years was only \$375,000, the sum of \$11,947.10 could not be drawn, but reverted to the state treasury. The \$375,000 was expended for feeding, clothing, guarding, etc., 1,700 to 1,800 convicts during 1889-90, but being insufficient to pay all the expenses of the institution, it was necessary to draw \$130,210.74 out of the other appropriation, "Missouri Penitentiary, Support of." As \$175,000 had been appropriated for the last named account out of the general revenue fund for those two years, there remained an undrawn balance of \$44,789.26, which canceled and "reverted to the treasury," as directed by the constitution.

During these two years—1889-90—the interests of the state required the erection of two additional shop buildings inside the walls, the completion of the state building known as the "warden's" house; and, further, that the vast property of the state connected with the prison be kept in repair. The warden's report for 1889-90, page 11, shows that two new shop buildings were erected and other improvements made at the cost of \$61,044.25, and there is no room to doubt that the improvements and betterments to the state's property

then made are now worth more than the sums expended, viz.:

New factory, No. 1.....	\$ 16,954 72
New factory, No. 2.....	13,659 75
Completion of warden's house.....	4,038 40
General improvements and repairs.....	13,375 15

Total value of labor done on betterments, etc..... \$ 47,950 00

Add value of brick and stone used..... 15,088 23

Total value of labor and material..... \$ 61,044 23

The two new shop buildings, erected in 1889-90, have made it possible for the prison authorities to hire out a much larger number of convicts to contractors in 1891-92, thereby largely increasing amount of earnings, as the figures for 1891-92 amply demonstrate.

The result for 1889-90 may be tabulated as follows:

Amount drawn in 1889-90 out of general revenue fund.....	\$114,370 46
Add amount drawn from same source in January, '91, to pay expenses incurred for support in December, '90.....	15,840 28

Total amount actually paid for support of the institution by the tax-payers for 1889-90..... \$130,210 74

Deduct amount of "earnings" collected for 1889-90 that could not be used and reverted to the treasury..... 11,947 11

Total actual cost to the tax-payers for 1889-90 over and above "earnings"..... \$118,263 63

Deduct value of betterments to the state's property now worth..... 61,044 23

Total actual cost to tax-payers for 1889-90, after deducting value of betterments..... \$ 57,219 40

This is \$28,609.70 per annum for 1889 and 1890.

In 1891 the general assembly appropriated for 1891-92 the sum of \$400,000 from earnings and \$175,000 from the general revenue fund (Missouri penitentiary, support of) for maintenance and improvements.

The books show that during the last eighteen months (from January 1, 1891, up to and including July, 1892) the warden collected and disbursed \$323,245.40 of earnings, very nearly enough to pay all the expenses of the institution. By reason of a very disastrous fire inside the prison walls in May, 1891, the large and costly buildings, owned by the state and occupied by the J. S. Sullivan Saddle Tree Co. were totally destroyed, and it therefore became imperatively necessary for about \$58,253.45 of the earnings to be expended for rebuilding. Warrants were drawn on the general revenue fund to pay officers and guards as follows:

In 1891.....	\$ 59,008 28
In 1892—seven months.....	12,140 55

Total amount drawn from the treasury over and above earnings..... \$ 71,148 83

Deduct cost of rebuilding..... 58,253 45

Total actual cost to the tax-payers for support of the institution for nineteen months..... \$ 12,895 38

It is proper to explain that of the \$12,140.35 drawn in 1892, the sum of \$6,133.07 was drawn in January, 1892, to pay expenses of the institution during the month of December, 1891, and that the remainder, \$6,007.28, is the exact sum paid by the tax-payers for support of the penitentiary during the first seven months of this year. This \$6,007.28 was drawn in March to pay expenses during February, and not a dollar has been paid out of the general revenue fund, directly or indirectly, for the support of the penitentiary during the months of March, April, May, June and July. The moneys collected for earnings have been sufficient to pay all the expenses during these months.

In short, I can inform you that our state penitentiary has been absolutely self-supporting during the last five months. I have confidence that by wise and economical management, as in the past, this institution will not in the future be a burden to the tax-payers.

Yours very Truly,
J. M. SEIBERT, State Auditor.
Sec'y Board of Penitentiary Inspectors.

Smashed His Buggy.

A buggy belonging to J. S. McFadden, and driven by a little boy, was badly damaged at Ohio and Fourth late yesterday afternoon, by coming in contact with a street car. Both were passing down Ohio street when the accident occurred. The car was obstructed from view by a load of hay. As the boy started to drive rapidly around the hay wagon the car stopped suddenly for a passenger. The left front wheel of the buggy was riddled and the shaft broken.

The Fighting Parson.

Rev. Peter Trone, well known to Missourians as "the fighting parson," was in the city to-day and gave the DEMOCRAT a very pleasant call. Next to his religion he loves democracy, and it is a pleasure to hear him give the reason for the faith that is in him.

Temperance Work.

A. P. M. Gross, state deputy for the I. O. G. T., has made arrangements to hold a temperance revival at Ottumwa, commencing October 1st and continuing until the 3d. On next Saturday night he will give a blue ribbon talk at Georgetown.

Ripans Tabules have come to stay.

GOOD NEWS.

Democrats of Kansas Active and Enthusiastic.

The DEMOCRAT this morning was honored with a very pleasant visit from Dr. J. T. Tinder, who with his daughter, Miss Maud, son, Master Ray, and brother, Mr. Stanley Tinder, is en route from Parsons, Kansas, to Indiana to visit the doctor's aged mother.

Dr. Tinder is a most intelligent and agreeable gentleman, and the party a remarkably bright and happy one, all democrats, Miss Maud and Master Ray as enthusiastic as their father and uncle.

Dr. Tinder is the president of the Parson's democratic club and he gives a most encouraging account of the condition of the party in that city. He says the democratic club is maintaining the only political headquarters in the city, and that the party in Parsons has been greatly strengthened and encouraged by the zealous, active and intelligent democrats who went from Sedalia when the railroad offices were moved.

The doctor complimented the Sedalia boys very highly and says they have already gained positions of influence in the party and the respect and confidence of the whole community. He confidently predicted republican defeat in Kansas, this fall.

Out To-Day.

Hayden Bryant was released from jail to-day after serving an eighteen days' sentence on account of petit larceny. This is the third time Hayden has been sworn out in the last eighteen months, and as he is old enough now, being 16 years of age, there is a good chance of

than the difference in the labor cost of the domestic and foreign product. The only proper ground for the advocates of a high tariff to take is that the most important infant industry in the country is the republican party, and that the 200 or 400 per cent. excess above referred to is necessary for its protection. This would afford a basis for the republican argument which the people could understand and would exactly correspond with the fact.

LEONARD IN TOWN.

The People's Party Candidate for Governor Speaks.

Hon. Leverett Leonard, the people's party candidate for governor, arrived in Sedalia last night and addressed the people to-day.

Mr. Leonard was educated for the bar but abandoned the profession in 1866 when he was required to take the test oath and has never practiced the profession.

He is a most estimable gentleman, brave as a lion and honest as the days are long. The only thing that can be said against him is that he is entirely wrong politically and advocating measures that would bring ruin upon the country. That he is honest in his convictions, however, those who know him best are ready to concede.

Mr. Leonard has made somewhat of a canvass of the state since he received the nomination for governor, and while he does not by any means claim that his election is a foregone conclusion, he says he is having a pleasant time of it and is being courteously received wherever he goes.

Wines and liquors, 112 Osage, Frank Krueger.

BUY THE BEST

School Shoes



School Shoes

—AT—

—AT—

Wm. Courtney's.

adding another "coon" to the prison roster soon unless he reforms.

Deals in Dirt.

Margaret A. Caldwell to Henry B. McCaiverty, 8 acres south side of north half of northeast quarter and 58 acres north side of south half of northeast quarter of section 32, township 44, range 23, for \$1320.

A. Coleman to M. R. Fast, lot 24, block 5, original town, for \$625.

Jennie Ramey and husband to Elijah Rumsey, 30 acres in section 2, township 46, range 21. Consideration, \$600.

Miles Burruss and wife to J. S. Rogers, 180-acre tract in southern part of the county, for \$4,500.

Off for Cincinnati.

Mrs. Thos. Killian left on the noon train to-day for Cincinnati, to attend the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and the Ladies Society.

J. A. Leach and wife will leave to-night for the same purpose.

Police Court.

Charles Rowe, charged with being drunk, was the only one who decorated "prisoners' row" this morning. He was fined \$5.

Basis for Republican Argument.

From the Brooklyn Eagle. It is demonstrable that in a majority of protected industries the tax on the imported articles is from 100 to 300 or 400 per cent. greater

POLITICAL DISCUSSION.

Yeater and Boyd Discuss Public Questions.

A political picnic was held at Blue Lick Springs in Saline county yesterday and was largely attended.

Hon. Chas. E. Yeater and Col. Boyd, of this county, democratic and third party candidates for senator, met in joint debate. Mr. Yeater ably defended democratic principles and added to his reputation as a political speaker. His hearers, of all parties, pronounce him a fair, courteous and interesting debater and his party associates are delighted with the good work he is doing.

Money Making Stables.

Driver Jim Ramey did some good work for John R. Gentry, at Holton, Kas., yesterday. John R. won the pacing race in 2:15. This was the second race in which he was ever started. Bertie R. won the trot in 2:18 1/4.

Working for Stone.

V. P. Hart is stumping the state for Col. W. J. Stone, the next governor of Missouri, and will be absent a number of weeks. Charley Williams is holding down the collector's chair.

Leverett Leonard's Schoolmaster.

Justice Henry C. Levens was the old school teacher of Leverett Leonard, the people's party candidate for governor.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Paid up Capital, - - - \$250,000. Surplus,..... \$ 20,000 SEDALIA, MO.

CYRUS NEWKIRK, Pres't. J. THOMPSON, Cashier. F. H. GUENTHER, Asst. Cashier. DIRECTORS:—C. NEWKIRK, JOHN W. SON, J. R. GUENTHER, F. H. GUENTHER, J. C. THOMPSON, H. W. WOOD, E. G. CASSIDY

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Four room house on South Kentucky street to trade for a team and wagon. :: :: :: ::

Three room house on East Sixth street to trade for horses. :: :: :: ::

We have vacant and improved propertp in all parts of the city to trade or sell on easy terms.

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Attention :-: Democrats.

The best trade reputation you ever had or ever will get is to depend for honest dealing in the old Democratic Clothing House of Blair Bros., notwithstanding Peter Funk advertisements.

GO TO BLAIR'S.

Democrats and Republicans.

We have lots on the West Side, East Side, South Side or North Side for sale. Houses and lots on your own terms with small payments. Straight loans, small expense, ready money. Insure your homes or goods for you, or rent you a house to live in. :: :: ::

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—And School Supplies—

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213 East Seventh Street, SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

Mrs. Lureen Walker,

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218 West Seventh St.

The regular session opens Monday, September 5th. Thorough instruction given in piano, organ, guitar and voice culture. For terms, call on or address the director, Miss Lizzie Lee Warren.

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This week in Baby Carriages and Dinner and Chamber Sets.

317 Ohio St.

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The FINEST

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PLAIN GOLD, INGRAIN, ROMAN Arabesques and all the NEWEST DESIGNS at the

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PRICES!

The most complete stock in Central Missouri.

Call and let us convince you this is true.

GEO. E. DUGAN

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Sedalia Democrat.

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Established 1868. Inaugurated 1891.

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OUR CHOICE IS



The EVENING DEMOCRAT.

"I would earnestly advise them for their good to order this paper to be punctually served up and to be looked upon as a part of the tea equipage."—ADDISON.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Patrons of the EVENING DEMOCRAT will confer a favor upon the management by promptly reporting any irregularity in delivery or bad condition of paper from improper handling.

CIRCULATION.

There are more Sedalia people regular readers of the EVENING DEMOCRAT than any other paper.

This is splendid weather for pushing the north and south railroad.

AUDITOR SEIBERT gives the facts in regard to penitentiary management. Read his letter.

The working men of the country have reason to distrust and abhor both Pinkertonism and protection. They have equal reason to abhor the party that brought both these evils upon the country.

HARRISON still sticks to the force bill and he will whip the Blaines and other dodgers into line if he wins. Ben knows the force bill is the only means by which the plutocratic machine can perpetuate its power in this country.

The stock subscription of \$60,000 asked from the people of Pettis county by the managers of the Sedalia, Springfield, Marshall and Northern railroad, is small compared with the benefits that would accrue from the building of the road.

The Tipton fair begins next Tuesday, the 13th, and promises to be an event of more than ordinary interest. There is much interest in stock raising in the section surrounding Tipton, and the display in all departments at the fair will be creditable.

There will be a grand democratic rally at Blackburn, Saline county, on the 16th. Preparations are being made to entertain a large crowd. Among the speakers advertised to be present are Hon. W. J. Stone, Senator Vest, Hon. John T. Heard, Hon. Chas. E. Yeater and others.

The president of the United States is a very big man, measured by the tape-line of fame, says the Detroit Free Press, but his letter of acceptance was hung up on the telegraph wire until the country could learn whether Mr. McAuliffe had knocked out Mr. Meyer, or Mr. Meyer had, in the expressive language of the fancy, put Mr. McAuliffe to sleep. Not until this mighty issue was settled did Mr. Harrison's campaign epistle obtain right of way over the wires.

The republican managers are just waking up to the fact that the third party in Missouri is not going to rake any chestnuts out of the fire

for Major Warner. It was assumed at the commencement of the campaign that the bulk of the third party had been recruited from the democratic ranks. But now the republicans have discovered their mistake. Hon. Joe Upton, in his paper, says that in Polk county sixty per cent of the third party came from the republican ranks. Similar reports come from other former republican counties. At a meeting of third party men from all parts of the state, four hundred being present, a vote was taken on former political affiliations and it was found that there were present just seventeen more ex-democrats than ex-republicans. In the democratic counties the new party draws from the democrats and in the republican counties that party loses by the new organization. These facts dispel the rainbows which enthusiastic and sanguine republicans have imagined they saw across the deep and impassable gulf that intervenes between Major Warner and the executive mansion at Jefferson City.

THERE is a growing sentiment throughout Missouri that Major Warner will carry the state by at least 10,000 plurality.—Gazette.

That is the estimate of the Gazette. The other day a gentleman approached a prominent member of the republican state committee and asked him what was his estimate of Missouri's vote. The committee-man frankly admitted that he had made none. Asked for an opinion as to probable results, he said he would be satisfied if the republican party made as good a showing in Missouri this year as it has made in the past. That was the opinion of an honest republican who is in a position to judge of public sentiment. Now what of the past? At the last general election in this state Wolf, for superintendent of schools, defeated his republican opponent by 61,833 plurality, and polled a clear majority of 35,646. Gantt, for supreme judge, received 63,088 more votes than his republican opponent, and had a majority of 36,676. Hickman, for railroad commissioner, received a plurality of 64,412 and a clear majority of 39,702 votes. These are stubborn facts and they cannot be hidden by Warner's brass band campaign. They are recognized by the republican committee, no intelligent member of which has the remotest idea that Warner has any chance of election.

THE pace Charlie Yeater set in the senatorial race was too rapid for Mr. Houston, the republican candidate. Hence that gentleman has discovered that he is "too young," and therefore declines to make the race. Now the republican committee is looking around for another victim. It is time wasted, however, for if the committee finds a man old enough to be eligible he is likely to be too wise to make the race.

THE Kansas City Star in its desperate and almost despairing efforts to aid Major Warner even gains its own consent to help Mr. Harrison a little, despite its oft repeated professions of admiration for Mr. Cleveland. No other construction can be put upon the efforts of that paper to make the people of Missouri believe that the force bill is not an issue. The Star is learning how difficult it is to pass on both sides of the sapling.

THE Fayette Democrat takes no stock in the report that a strange animal called "Warner democrat," is roaming around in the woods in Howard county, and hence makes the following offer: "This talk of Warner democrats is all bosh. We will give to any responsible person the Democrat free for one year who will furnish us the name of a single democrat in Howard county who will vote for Bill Warner."

THERE should be a state convention of democratic clubs in Missouri at an early day. The clubs are numerous and are doing good work, but a closer organization would make them even more efficient. It would only require two or three weeks' time and a little work to bring representatives of the clubs together.

MR. FRICK has recovered, says the Republic, and is now prospecting in the mineral regions of Mich-

igan with a view to new investments for the Carnegie company, which is making several thousand dollars a day more than it did before the late reduction in the wages of its protected employees. An open market for the employment of their labor and a closed home market for the sale of their manufactures is the making of the Carnegie Steel company, limited, and Carnegie and Frick, unlimited.

ALMOST MURDER.

Another Victim of the Drink Habit—Once a Brilliant Lawyer.

William Fagan was at one time clerk of the house in the Missouri legislature, a bright legal light of Macon with a lucrative practice and one of the most prominent citizens of Macon county. But drink has played such sad havoc with his mental and physical manhood that he is now almost a total wreck, says the Moberly Democrat. To rid himself of the serpent which seems to have him completely in its coils, Fagan left his home yesterday for St. Louis where he was to be treated for drunkenness. When he reached this city, however, he procured some whisky and was soon very drunk. Two or three boys were sitting on the platform near the Wabash hotel. Among them was Orville Henthorn. Fagan stepped up and demanded the chair in which Henthorn was sitting. The boy told him that he had "use for it". Fagan walked away returning soon afterward, however, when he approached another boy, Willie Kelly, caught him by the chin and with drawn knife was in the act of cutting the boy's throat when, fortunately, his attention was attracted by a man stepping out of the hotel. Depot Master Rich arrested the unfortunate man who so narrowly escaped becoming a murderer and after spending the night in the city lock up he was placed on the train this afternoon and returned to Macon. He says he wants his wife to go with him to St. Louis when he starts again.

"I would rather trust that medicine than any doctor I know of," says Mrs. Hattie Mason, of Chilton, Carter Co., Mo., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine can always be depended upon, even in the most severe and dangerous cases, both for children and adults. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Aug. T. Fleischmann, druggist.

Don't Forget

R. H. Harris when you want good feed of all kinds. Also the best qualities of coal and wood and a fresh supply of Anthracite coal just received. No. 218 Osage Street. Telephone 115.

The coolest place in the city is at Sicher's cafe. Electric fans and good breeze. Ices, ice cream, cold soda, no flies. The restaurant, under Mrs. Sicher, is excellent in menu and service.

The Park Hotel

Is now prepared to accommodate the public. Will serve meals and refreshments of all kinds at popular prices. C. F. WALSH, Prop.

Pensions.

Persons having claims for pensions, pay and bounty, those wanting discharges and those who are marked deserters, call at 208 Main St., Sedalia. J. W. Walker.

Lost.

A heavy gold Old Fellow's watch charm. Finder will leave at this office and receive reward.

Ripans Tabules cure hives.

There has been a continual tendency to bowel disease here this season, says G. W. Shively, druggist, Wickliffe, Ky., "and an unusual demand for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have sold four bottles of it this morning. Some remarkable cures have been effected by it and in all cases it has proved successful." For sale by August T. Fleischmann.

The Ruth Ann school, 202 West Broadway, will receive pupils for enrollment from Sept. 8th to 11th, from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Instruction is given in voice, piano, organ and violin. J. M. Chance, Director.

Fine, Juicy Oysters.

Fresh oysters, the first of the season, served in all styles at Sicher's cafe. Also for sale by the can.

Liquor for family use, 112 Osage, Frank Krueger.

Ripans Tabules purify the blood.

For Rent.

Two rooms, either furnished or unfurnished. Call at 1400 Ohio, st.

Read the DEMOCRAT.

JACK McAULIFFE'S FRIEND.

Dick Roche Saves Him From Ruin by Not Backing Sullivan.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Many people observed the vivid appearance of Jack McAuliffe as he stood in Sullivan's corner Wednesday night and saw the great champion of old moved down in a pitiful manner. Jack was as white as a sheet and looked more like a marble statue than a human being. He thought there was no man in the world to compare with John L. Sullivan and he did not hesitate to back his opinion with all the money he had on earth. So he gave Dick Roche his check on the Bank of Commerce of New Orleans for \$18,250, all of which he requested Roche to play on Sullivan for him. He was so confident of the big fellow's ability to win that he even went so far as to borrow \$5,000 and put that up himself against \$2,300. Consequently Jack was more than mad when he saw how the tide was flowing. It was hope against faith and each round brought the dreaded reality to his vision. He was worked almost into a frenzy by the time the knockout occurred. Jack felt that he had lost everything on earth and that it was simply a case of going back and beginning life over again. A mill stone was removed from his heart, however, when he ascertained from Dick Roche that his \$18,250 still remained in the bank, as the long headed Roche knew more about the uncertainties of plunging than his young friend. He had quietly held back the check and put \$300 or \$400 on Sullivan for Jack, saying that there were no such odds between the two men and that a bird in the hand was worth two in the bush.

BANDITS IN MEXICO.

A Treasure Train Robbed and the Guard Murdered.

DURANGO, Mex., Sept. 9.—Another crime was committed south of this city on the trail which leads through the Sierra Madre mountains in Mazatlan. Selas Marles, the agent of the state bank of this city, was on his way to Mazatlan with \$10,000 in gold coin, which was to be transported to Guaymas, in the state of Sonora. The gold was being carried in bags on the backs of burros. Knowing the dangerous character of the country through which he was to pass, Mr. Marles was accompanied by five guards well armed.

When about fifty miles south of here and just as they were making the ascent of the range of rugged mountain they were attacked in ambush by the band of brigands which has been the terror of that section for several years. Two of the guards were killed at the first volley. Marles and the three remaining guards returned the fire, but were soon shot down with the exception of one of the guards, who claims to have escaped down a defile in the mountains. He made his way rapidly, covering the entire distance in twelve hours. He told his story to the authorities and a detachment of government troops has gone to make an investigation and pursue the robbers.

A CIRCUS HORROR.

During a Street Parade a Tiger Springs Upon Its Keeper and Partly Devours Him.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Sept. 8.—The most horrible tragedy ever witnessed here occurred yesterday during the street parade of Sells' circus. Among the attractions was an open cage, in which were displayed a huge tiger and its trainer, known only as "Animal George," a resident of Columbus, O. The day was intensely hot, and the parade, owing to the roughness and declivity of the streets, was exceedingly wearisome. It is supposed that these trials drove the beast to madness. Without warning, the huge creature, with a horrible scream, sprang upon the keeper, knocking him prostrate. Instantly it began tearing at his head and face. The wretched victim yelled in his agony and fought furiously, but could do nothing. Spectators fled screaming from the scene, while the showmen ran to the spot and sought by all the means in their power to rescue the wretched man, but without effect, until he had been mangled beyond recognition. The skin and flesh are off his face in great strips, bones all over his body are broken and his body presents a sickening appearance.

DEFENDANTS DISCHARGED.

The Examination of Kimsey and Hutton at Sedan For the Murder of Cattlemen Ends in Failure.

SEDAN, Kan., Sept. 9.—Yesterday the preliminary trial of the Frazier-Gibson case was resumed, the forenoon being occupied by the defendants in offering testimony tending to show the whereabouts of the defendants on the day the murder occurred and concluded the testimony about noon.

The afternoon was consumed by the attorneys in arguing the case, concluding about 5 o'clock p. m. The arguments on both sides were able. County Attorney McGuire surpassed the expectations of his most ardent friends.

At the conclusion of the argument the justices, after conference, determined that the evidence did not warrant holding the defendants for trial and discharged them from custody.

Reading Strike Threatened.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—A strike is being prepared for on the whole system of the Reading Railroad Co. The strike, if it takes place, will affect the brakemen, the conductors, the locomotive engineers and probably the telegraph operators. The grievance committee which called on President McLeod yesterday was instructed to offer the alternative of a strike.

A Brace of Murderers Hanged.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 9.—Charles Craig, colored, and Edward McCarthy, a brace of Cincinnati murderers, were executed in the annex of the Ohio penitentiary this morning. Each of their cases had been through all grades of the courts, were considered by the board of pardons and a final appeal made to the governor. The latter refused to interfere.

The London papers were profuse in their praise of Whittier.

Pianos and Organs.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Will discount Chicago prices and show you more first-class makes than can be found in one house in the state. Also second-hand instruments of all makes and conditions and grading from the Mason & Hamlin and Chickering down to the Kimball, for CASH or the easiest payments ever heard of. See us.

JOHN STARK & SON.
505 OHIO ST. 505.

THE BEST WATER

—IN MISSOURI AT—
McALLISTER SPRINGS.
—THE—

Hoffman House.

Under the management of T. C. Lacy, is a pleasant home-like place, well furnished and with a good table. Busses meet all trains. The grounds are beautiful and the water unsurpassed. The baths are very beneficial to health. Picnic grounds, dancing, parlor music and pleasant company at all times.

E. G. CASSIDY.

Distiller's agent and Wholesale Liquor Dealer. Sole Agent Wm. J. Lemp's Western Brewing Beer Depot West Main Street, Telephone 114.

117 EAST MAIN STREET, SEDALIA, MO.

T. W. BAST,

ARCHITECT
and Superintendent of Buildings. Plans and specifications prepared on short notice.

Office 34 and 35, Hagenfritz Block.

A. L. EIST, 109 W. Main. Call and see our bargains in Diamonds, Solid Gold, Filled and Silver Watches, Charms, Rings, Jewelry of all kinds, Clocks, Musical Instruments, Guns, Pistols and all kinds of Clothing. Money loaned on all articles of value.

Boys Wanted!

Live, energetic boys wanted to learn the carriage trade at Kelk Bros.' carriage factory on Osage street, between Second and Third. Apply at once. KELK BROS.

Liquor for family use, Frank Krueger, 112 Osage street.

Proposals for Coal.

Sealed bids will be received by the school board of the city of Sedalia for furnishing coal for heating the school buildings for the ensuing year. All bids should be in the hands of the undersigned on or before September 16, 1892.

AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN,
Secretary of School Board.

Dr. M. L. Smith, Specialist, Oculist and Scientific Optician. Practice limited exclusively to the eye. Office corner Fourth and Ohio streets, Sedalia, Mo.

Sicher's cafe is at present one of the coolest places in the city. Revolving fans almost bring back winter as you are served with lemonades and their famous ice creams.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

JOHN N. DALBY, Pres't. R. H. MOSES, Cashier.
A. P. MOREY, Vice Pres't. W. H. VAN WAGNER, Asst.

Capital, \$100,000. Surplus and Undiv'd Profits, \$30,000.

THIS BANK DOES A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS AND SOLICITS THE ACCOUNTS of corporations, firms and individuals. DIRECTORS—James Glass, Morris Harter, John N. Dalby, J. H. Mertz, Herman Kahrs, R. H. Moses, N. H. Gentry, C. E. Messerly, Henry Manken, A. P. Morey, Charles W. McAninch, F. E. Hoffman, Judge William Bocker, D. W. McClure and Samuel C. Gold.

MISSOURI TRUST COMPANY

Capital, Paid in, \$200,000. Surplus, 30,000.

DEALER in investment securities. Loans money on real estate. Safe deposit boxes for rent. Custodian of wills and other valuable papers. "NICKEL SAVINGS STAMP SYSTEM." Stamps can be found at the following places: August T. Fleischmann, Chris Hye, C. Eckhoff, Charles S. Dexter, Overstreet and Williams, C. S. Pontright, O. S. Smith, W. H. Ramsey.

DIRECTORS: O. A. Crandall, Pres't; F. A. Sampson, Vice Pres't; G. L. Faulhaber, Treas; F. E. Hoffman, Sec'y; Henry Lamm, Chris Hye, R. H. Moses, J. W. Murphy, W. T. Hutchinson.

Cor. Fourth & Ohio Sts.—SEDALIA, MISSOURI.

W. T. HUTCHINSON, President. JOHN D. CRAWFORD, Vice-President.
ADAM ITTEL, Cashier. WM. H. POWELL, Jr., Asst. Cashier.

Citizens' National Bank,

SEDALIA, MISSOURI. (Established 1872.)

Cash Capital, paid in, \$100,000.00.
Surplus fund, 35,000.00.

A general banking business transacted. Collections receive prompt attention. Liberal accommodations to depositors.

DIRECTORS: W. H. Powell, John J. Yeater, J. D. Crawford, S. H. Beiler, W. T. Hutchinson, F. B. Meyer, N. N. Parberry, I. W. Perdue, Wm. H. Powell, Jr.

McLAUGHLIN-BRO'S.

FURNITURE DEALERS AND FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

Telegraph orders promptly attended to, day or night. Prompt, careful service. --ARTERIAL EMBALMING--
A specialty. Night clerk at store.

513, 515, 517 OHIO ST.---TELEPHONE NO. 8

Eckhoff & Collier,

---Dealers in---
FANCY AND STAPLE
GROCERIES!
Provisions, Glassware,
Queensware, Flour, Feed
and Country Produce.
108 East Main St.

RAILROAD TIME-CARDS.

Missouri, Kansas and Texas R'y.
SOUTHBOUND. MAIN LINE.
No. 1, Texas Express, 5:45 p. m. 6:15 p. m.
No. 3, " " 8:15 a. m. 9:15 a. m.
NORTHBOUND. MAIN LINE.
No. 2, Texas Express, 8:15 a. m. 10:40 a. m.
No. 4, Chicago Exp'r, 5:50 p. m. 6:10 p. m.

Sedalia, Warsaw and Southern.
NORTH BOUND. Arrives.
No. 200, Accommodation, 3:00 p. m.
SOUTH BOUND. Leaves.
No. 199, Accommodation, 8:15 a. m.

Missouri Pacific R'y.
MAIN LINE. WESTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.
No. 1 Day Express, 3:25 p. m. 3:55 p. m.
No. 3 Night Express, 3:15 a. m. 3:25 a. m.
No. 5 Local Pass'g'r, 3:15 p. m. 3:40 p. m.
No. 7 Fast Mail, 7:55 a. m. 8:00 a. m.
No. 9 Texas Express, 4:55 a. m.
No. 7 does not carry passengers.

MAIN LINE. EASTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.
No. 2 Day Express, 12:35 p. m. 12:40 p. m.
No. 4 Night Exp'r, 11:55 p. m. 12:01 a. m.
No. 6 Local Pass'g'r, 10:40 a. m. 10:45 a. m.
No. 8 Night Exp'r, 12:40 a. m. 12:45 a. m.

Lexington Branch.
WESTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.
No. 193 Colorado Exp'r, 5:05 a. m.
No. 191 Local Pass'g'r, 3:45 p. m.
No. 197 Local Freight, 10:55 a. m.

EASTBOUND. Arrive. Leave.
No. 192 St. Louis Exp'r, 10:30 a. m.
No. 194 Local Passenger, 10:30 p. m.
No. 198 Local Freight, 3:00 p. m.

Home Lumber Co.

OFFICE AND YARDS:
Corner Second and Montauk Street,
Sedalia, Missouri.

Dealers in all kinds of lumber, sash, doors, blinds, mouldings, lath, shingles, plaster, lime and cement. Prompt attention given to estimates. If you are going to build let us make you prices. Telephone No. 11.

E. L. LOONEY, Resident Mgr.

Gentry & Offield,

Fine Livery!

Carriages with experienced drivers.
West Fourth Street. Telephone 10.

SEDALIA Building & Loan

Ass'n. of Sedalia, Mo.

CAPITAL STOCK, - \$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS:
C. G. TAYLOR, President. S. P. JOHNS.
C. RICHARDSON, Secretary. J. B. GALLIE.
F. H. GUENTHER, Treasurer.

This Association pays on monthly savings of 80 cents and upward, 12 per cent. compounded annually; on paid up stock 8 per cent. payable semi-annually. No forfeiture of dividends. Loans money on real estate security at 7 1/2 per cent. interest. Stock issued monthly in consecutive series and matures definitely in seven years. Call on
C. RICHARDSON, Sec'y,
No. 111 Ohio St., SEDALIA, MO.

W. S. EPPERSON,

Architect and Superintendent.

OFFICE, 2nd floor Equitable Building. Architect for all the best buildings in the city.

B. W. ZIMMERMAN. JOHN WADDELL.

Mo. Central Lumber Co.

Cheap Building Material of all kinds.
OFFICE AND YARD, North of Union depot,
on Kentucky st., Sedalia, Mo.

Fine, Juicy Oysters.

Fresh oysters, the first or the season, served in all styles at Siche's cafe. Also for sale by the can.

Patronize the liquor house at 112 Osage street, Frank Krueger.

The Celebrated French Cure.

Warranted to cure "APHRODITE" or money refunded.

IF SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE to cure any form of nervous disease or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex, whether arising from the excess or from the want of it, or from any other cause, such as Loss of Brain Power, Weakness, Bearing down Pains in the back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

A WRITTEN GUARANTEE is given for every \$5.00 order received, to refund the money if a permanent cure is not effected. We have thousands of testimonials from old and young of both sexes, who have been permanently cured by the use of Aphrodite. Circulars free. Mention paper, address.

THE APHRODITE MEDICINE CO.,
P. O. Box 27,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

FOR SALE BY
OVERSTREET, THE DRUGGIST.

BANDITS AGAIN.

Five Masked Men Hold Up a Santa Fe Train.

PROBABLY NOVICES THIS TIME.

They Are Felled in Their Efforts to Get the Express Money and Leave or Are Left Discomfited—Many Shots Fired.

GUTHRIE, Ok., Sept. 9.—The north bound Santa Fe passenger train was held up at Wharton, I. T., at 9 o'clock last evening by five masked men.

The engineer and fireman were compelled to get down from the engine and accompany the robbers to the express car. While on the way back to the car the conductor was made prisoner and also forced to accompany the gang.

The messenger was called upon to surrender, but refused, and the robbers immediately began firing through the car.

While this was going on the engineer, fireman and conductor slipped away from their captors and got on the train. The engineer immediately started up and left the robbers standing on the side of the track firing at the receding train.

The attempt is attributed to the Dalton gang, but the work was more like that of novices, and it is supposed that the bandits were new at the business or they would not have allowed their prisoners to get away.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.
The conductor, Ed Kitching, states that when his train stopped to take water he walked down the track and was met by the engineer and fireman with three other men. Revolvers were pulled on him. The robbers went on until they reached the express car when they demanded admittance. They were refused by Messenger George Wagner. The robbers then opened fire and a fusillade of shots were fired.

A passenger said to a reporter: "As the train pulled into Wharton on time masked men mounted the engine and ordered Fireman Ross and Engineer Spoonaugher to step down. They compelled Ross to accompany them to the express car door and told him to batter it down. When the first blow was struck the express messenger fired through it. The fireman stepped back but the men with cocked Winchester again commanded him to continue work. "For God's sake, boys, don't shoot, they are making me do it," yelled the fireman to the messenger, and again his blows fell on the door. It was soon broken and the robbers entered. They at once broke open the safe but it was empty. The expressmen had opened it while the door was being burst in and removed the contents.

"Failing to find booty here they paid their respects to the larger safe. Finding it impossible to open this and not being prepared to force it they backed out and left, taking with them two baskets of grapes as trophies of the raid.

No effort was made to rob the passengers. One of the robbers was stationed at the rear of the car and shot whenever a head appeared at the window. Many shots were fired both at the express car and by the guard at the rear of the train. After the robbers had left the express car they remained around the station some time. There is no clue as to the gang. They were dressed in cowboy fashion and may belong around some of the neighboring ranches.

EIGHT MEN KILLED.

Terrible Collision on the Clearfield & Cambria in Pennsylvania.

ALTOONA, Pa., Sept. 9.—Eight men were killed and three fatally hurt in a collision on the Clearfield & Cambria railroad at 6 o'clock last evening. A work train met an up bound passenger train in a deep cut near Eckenrode's mill. The cut was filled with wreckage. Engineer C. W. Ferry and Fireman L. Parish, of the passenger, were taken out dead.

The engineer and fireman of the work train jumped, and escaped with slight injuries. Six foreigners, members of the work crew, were killed. Their names are unobtainable.

None of the passengers of the up bound train were hurt. The engineer of the work train is said to have disobeyed orders to lay over at Pattons to let the passenger train through.

The Clearfield & Cambria railroad was recently opened by the Pennsylvania company.

Murder at Atchison.

ATCHISON, Kan., Sept. 9.—G. B. Turner shot and instantly killed James W. Gilmore at the home of the latter in this city about 10 o'clock this morning, firing four bullets from a 32-caliber revolver into his body. The parties are strangers here, having come from Keokuk, Ia., two months ago. The shooting was the result of a family quarrel. Gilmore was 50 years of age. He was an old soldier and drew a pension of \$24 a month.

Mrs. Carroll Dead.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 9.—Mrs. Mary Ellen Carroll, wife of Senator Ed Carroll, cashier of the Leavenworth National bank and democratic candidate for congress, died at her home on Fifth avenue, this city, at 11 o'clock this morning, after a lingering illness of several weeks. The direct cause of death was dropsy. Mrs. Carroll was 46 years old and had lived in Leavenworth since 1849.

Protectionist Planters.

FRANKLIN, La., Sept. 9.—The planters of the Third district who favor protection, have nominated John F. White, a life long republican of New Iberia parish as the protectionist candidate for congress.

Advices from Arabia state that the protracted revolt in the province of Gemen had at last been crushed. The walled town of Saade, the rebels' last refuge, had been captured by assault after a bloody fight, in which the rebel leader and twenty chiefs were killed.

THE FALLEN SULLIVAN.

His Homeward Journey Not Likely to be the Hurrah of His Outward Trip.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Sullivan was kept in seclusion at the gymnastic club until about 5 o'clock, when he was carried in a cab to his hotel. Arrangements had been made for the homeward journey. The Pullman sleeper Galena had been chartered by the Sullivan party and others who were going in the same direction. The car was placed on the regular Queen & Crescent express due to leave here at 8 p. m. At 7:40 last evening the party took carriages at their hotels and started for the depot, which is two or three miles away from the heart of the city. Sullivan, Casey, Johnson and Wakely drove in one carriage and the hired men with the paraphernalia came along in the procession.

At 8:15 Sullivan in his dark cutaway suit and with his battered face shadowed by the rim of a derby hat entered the car Galena, which has one stateroom. This was allotted to Sullivan and Charley Johnson and the others filled the berths outside. The fallen champion had a cigar between his battered lips as he passed through the car. Sullivan proceeded at once to his stateroom, the Jap valet pulled off his shoes and coat and the ponderous frame sank into a seat by the window with a slump. Charlie Johnson entered the stateroom, spanked Sullivan's cheek with a resounding spat of his open hand. "Wake up and have some style about you," said Johnson, but the big fellow only lifted his head for a moment and his eyes blankly stared up at Johnson for an instant and then fell again into drowsiness. But a scattering cheer had gone up from those outside of the window on the side of which Sullivan's terrible right hand lay limp. Some of the outsiders seized and shook it and the ex-champion was aroused again by this performance.

"See there," cried Johnson, you've got as many friends as you ever had," but the defeated and mauld man by the window scarcely heard. With a trembling sort of gesture he passed his hand over his battered face and then subsided again. Finally the wheels began to turn and the homeward journey to end in New York Sunday morning was begun. The defeated man had left the city of past triumph and ultimate defeat.

SEEKING SOLACE.

Sullivan Perilously Near the Region of Jim-Jams.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—It transpires that Sullivan, after his defeat, began the undoing of all the careful work of training which he and his trainers have been doing for weeks past. Defeat and chagrin, coupled with the absence then of motive for further training, doubtless led the man to resume his convivial habits. Others about him were drinking. No wonder, then, that Sullivan drank. His deep sleep was the result of potatoes. When he awoke in the morning he was taken over to the gymnastic club and there he was kept until the time when he should go with his people to the train on which the homeward journey was to begin at 8:30.

At 4 p. m. an Associated press correspondent found Sullivan attired in bathing trunks and about to essay a plunge in the pool. The great giant presented a pitiable spectacle. The cut on his nose had been closed, but the eyes were blackened and the whole face was swollen terribly. In the lower lip on the left side was a deep cut still open and with whitening edges. The surfaces of the distended lips at the center had been literally smashed against his teeth by Corbett's blows and the raw tissues were controlled by the feverish swelling.

While he tried to smoke the butt of a cigar, he talked in a maudlin voice of his downfall. To spread forth all Sullivan said would edify no one and only render more pitiable the plight of the man who through twelve years had been worshipped by the fistic world.

Killed in a Cave-In.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Sept. 9.—Samuel McCracken, employed in the Carson iron mine, two miles east of this place, was caught in a cave-in and instantly killed. He was a single man.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

By the explosion of a sawmill boiler near Bessemer, Ala., four men were killed.

Another tourist and his guide have been killed by a falling glacier in Switzerland.

Eighteen prisoners, including three condemned murderers, escaped from Chattanooga (Tenn.) jail recently.

Kansas City grain men claim that their city is being discriminated against in favor of St. Louis and Chicago.

The Western Union has commenced chopping off heads. They belonged to men who attempted to form a telegraphers' union.

The American Protective league, a five-year benefit order of New England, is in trouble, charged with a shortage of \$2,000,000.

Lucky Baldwin, the California millionaire, says that two more railroads will be built between the Pacific coast and Salt Lake.

Some department clerks who went to Europe on a month's leave are in an unenviable plight on account of the cholera quarantine.

The famous White Squadron has ceased to exist, the four vessels being ordered to amalgamate with the North Atlantic squadron.

The sugar trust directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent. on the common stock, making the dividend rate 10 per cent. per annum.

An unknown man placed the muzzle of a revolver through a knot hole in the Carnegie company's fence and deliberately discharged it. The bullet passed near the head of the wife of a non-anion man.

Grenier, the French clerk who sold state secrets to Capt. Borup of the United States army, has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment and to be followed by twenty years' banishment from France.

CHOLERA DEATHS.

Fresh Outbreaks of the Pestilence at Quarantine.

NAMES OF THE NEW VICTIMS.

The Yellow Flag Notifies the Physicians—Two Vessels Secured to Relieve the Hardships of Imprisoned Passengers.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.—A telegram from quarantine at 9:30 o'clock this morning announced that the Normannia and Rugia had hoisted the yellow flag again and that the same signal is flying at Hoffman island. These signals indicate that there are more cholera cases this morning on the Normannia, Rugia and on Hoffman island, as it was agreed yesterday between the health officers and the commanders of the steamships mentioned that the yellow flag after yesterday was not to be hoisted unless a notification that additional cases of cholera had been discovered.

The new cases on the Normannia are Franz Albrecht, aged 24; Adolph Meier, aged 25; Gottlieb Daushon, aged 36; Gustave Neumann, aged 35; D. Audile, aged 24; Carl Grunich, aged 21, all among the crew. On the Rugia the new cases are Gustave Welschopper, aged 10; Johann Podratskia, aged 4, and Felona Kuneschin, aged 30.

Eight persons, who were exposed to patients of the same families have been removed to Swinburne island and isolated for observation. There is but one new case on Hoffman island, Carl Blunig, aged 38. A steerage passenger was removed to Swinburne island; he was one of the Normannia's passengers.

The Swinburne island deaths are Elfrida Schultre, aged 8 years, from the Rugia, admitted September 3; Henry Frankel, aged 39 years, admitted from the Normannia September 4; one of the crew, Jacob Kessler, aged 33 years, who was removed from Hoffman island September 4, and Christine Hallen, aged 10 years, from the Rugia, admitted September 6. The nurse is better. James O'Rourke, aged 23, a son of the former superintendent of Swinburne island, was assigned to that island as telegraph operator. He expects to have his line working to-day.

Dr. Jenkins returned from Sandy Hook last evening and stated that Sandy Hook would be used for placing the emigrants on. He thought that the old unused sheds of the Central railroad of New Jersey would be used, which could accommodate 500 and the same number of tents could be used on the land. Dr. Jenkins had not yet seen a telegram shown to the Associated press by a gentleman, which is directed to Austin Corbin and sent from the war department, saying the department has refused the use of Sandy Hook.

Dr. Jenkins said that he expected the Stoughton down to-morrow evening or early on the day after, when the cabin passengers would be removed to her. She would be fitted up and had 124 staterooms with three berths in each. The new Hampshire, as soon as she was ready, would be used for the cabin passengers of the Rugia. The steerage passengers he would remove to Hoffman island. The cholera on board the Moravia has been, to all appearances, stamped out. The City of New York and La Bourgoyne have left for New York.

Some excited friends of the cabin passengers on the quarantined steamships were going about the city yesterday trying to charter, buy, beg or steal boats on which the prisoners could be removed from the infected vessels and sent until all danger of cholera had passed. They went to nearly all the sound steamers and secured several steamers at extravagant prices.

THE CHAMPION.

Ready to Leave New Orleans—Will Not Fight Jackson.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 9.—Champion Jim Corbett will bid adieu to his New Orleans friends this afternoon, and in the beginning of next week the fistic wonder will be again in the arms of his wife. The Corbett people have engaged a special train on the Piedmont Air line, which will leave here to-morrow morning at 4 o'clock. Corbett will be escorted to the train by a committee of the Southern Athletic club and there will be a rousing send off given the popular young pugilist, notwithstanding the early hour.

"Corbett will never meet Jackson again," said Delaney yesterday. "You may make this public. We are against fighting negroes any more, and we are particularly catering to the wishes of our southern friends in this matter. Besides Corbett has bested Jackson already and nothing is to be gained by fighting again. We will pay no attention to Mr. Mitchell and for the present will ignore all challenges, as we have engagements very far ahead."

Daniel Dougherty's Funeral.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9.—Funeral services over the remains of Daniel Dougherty were held at St. John's Roman Catholic church. The church was crowded with friends of the dead barrister. The pall-bearers were: George W. Childs, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Anthony Drexel, John Russell Young, ex-Judge Correll Brewster, Ehun Hanson, Col. Francis Grilly and Edward Shippen. Rev. Father Crowley was the celebrant of the mass. Archbishop Ryan, who was one of Mr. Dougherty's most intimate friends, delivered the sermon and spoke eloquently of the many virtues of the deceased.

Methodist Conference.

MONTGOMERY CITY, Mo., Sept. 9.—The seventy-sixth session of the Missouri annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church (south) is in session here, presided over by Bishop C. B. Galloway, of Mississippi, the youngest bishop in years in the church.

It is feared that a berrying party of nineteen people from Marquette, Mich., went down on their way home during the late storm.

MARKET REPORTS.

Kansas City Live Stock.

CATTLE—Receipts, 3,996; calves, 539; shipped yesterday, 4,671. The market was quiet and unchanged, with cows, feeders and Texas cattle more active. The following are representative sales:

DRESSED BEEF AND SHIPPING STEERS.	22.....	1,344 \$3.70
5.....	1,046 \$4.40	
20.....	1,146 3.50	

COWS AND HEIFERS.	4.....	1,235 \$2.15
8.....	850 2.15	
4.....	850 2.15	
10.....	1,035 2.00	
20.....	928 1.85	
52 West.....	881 1.85	
18.....	891 1.85	
16.....	921 1.05	
81.....	911 1.75	
22.....	711 1.75	
45.....	711 1.75	
19.....	976 1.60	
32.....	969 1.55	
79.....	690 1.50	
2.....	690 1.35	
5.....	542 1.20	
4.....	857 1.10	
1.....	890 50	

TEXAS AND INDIAN STEERS.

24.....1,355 \$2.65 28.....925 \$2.40
21.....1,138 2.15 11.....803 1.85
24.....713 1.45

TEXAS AND INDIAN COWS.

34.....747 1.60 25.....925 \$1.75
131.....784 1.60 12.....850 1.60
19.....705 1.60 30.....782 1.50
54.....673 1.40 56.....728 1.50
13.....673 1.40 56.....728 1.50

STOCKS AND FEEDERS.

18.....1,087 \$2.95 3.....1,016 \$2.90
21.....930 2.90 13.....1,006 2.80

MIXED.

3 cs. & cs @ \$2.00 14 clvs @ \$8.00

HOGS—Receipts, 4,452; shipped yesterday, 1,497. The market was quiet with instances of 10¢ higher. The following are representative sales:
73.....237 \$5.30 116.....242 \$5.30 64.....271 \$5.30
68.....250 5.25 17.....265 5.25 21.....254 5.25
61.....251 5.20 44.....224 5.20 69.....243 5.20
18.....222 5.15 77.....236 5.15 69.....240 5.15
34.....246 5.10 73.....235 5.10 81.....234 5.10
69.....215 5.10 62.....231 5.10 74.....232 5.10
74.....223 5.10 70.....209 5.10 83.....232 5.10
70.....245 5.10 82.....239 5.05 69.....217 5.05
16.....227 5.00 82.....216 5.00 53.....214 5.00
73.....211 5.00 43.....208 5.00 79.....218 5.00
82.....172 4.95 84.....196 4.95 58.....224 4.90
70.....201 4.90 31.....202 4.90 42.....4.90
82.....232 4.90 47.....201 4.90 28.....220 4.90
89.....190 4.90 84.....195 4.90 71.....208 4.85
74.....172 4.80 31.....192 4.75 37.....176 4.75
74.....172 4.80 31.....192 4.75 37.....176 4.75
85.....105 4.65 106.....185 4.65 66.....170 4.30

SHEEP—Receipts, 786; no shipments. The market was active with lambs lower and other sheep steady. The following are representative sales:
14 lambs.....72 \$5.25 10 lambs.....90 \$5.25

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Hogs—Receipts, 22,000; official yesterday, 23,980; shipments yesterday, 9,139; left over, about 3,000; quality fair; market steady. Sales rapid and easy. \$5.00 to \$5.15 for light, \$4.80 to \$5.00 for rough packing, \$4.85 to \$5.00 for mixed, \$5.05 to \$5.10 for heavy packing and shipping lots. Pigs, \$4.00 to \$4.80.

Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; official yesterday, 20,335; shipments yesterday, 4,484; market quiet and prices easier.
Sheep—Receipts, 7,000; official yesterday, 9,841; shipments yesterday, 935; market fairly active and prices 5¢ to 10¢ higher.

St. Louis Live Stock.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000; market steady; mixed, \$4.70 to \$5.00. Yorkers, \$5.00 to \$5.15. Sheep—Receipts, 900; market steady.

Kansas City Grain Market.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 8.—Wheat was firm on "change to-day and prices ruled 1/4¢ higher generally. All classes of buyers bought rather freely and shippers made fairly liberal bids for round lots. The quality of soft wheat offering seems to be improving.

Prices were quoted as follows: No. 2 hard wheat, old, 58¢, new, 60 1/2¢; No. 3 hard wheat, old, 51 1/2¢, new, 53 1/2¢; No. 4 hard wheat, old, 48 1/2¢, new, 50 1/2¢; No. 5 hard wheat, old, 45 1/2¢, new, 47 1/2¢; No. 6 hard wheat, old, 42 1/2¢, new, 44 1/2¢; No. 7 hard wheat, old, 39 1/2¢, new, 41 1/2¢; No. 8 hard wheat, old, 36 1/2¢, new, 38 1/2¢; No. 9 hard wheat, old, 33 1/2¢, new, 35 1/2¢.

The corn market was demoralized. A few cars of No. 2 mixed sold early at 42¢ and above, but the offerings were very large and buyers very backward and prices continued to drop all morning, closing at 40 1/2¢ to 41¢, and weak at that price.

White corn held up better, but even that was 1/4¢ to 1/2¢ lower. There was some gossip on the floor of the probability of the Mexican government extending beyond September 30 the reduced duties on corn. Unless this is done little more corn can be shipped to that country. Closing cash prices were: No. 2 white, 49¢; No. 3 white, 47 1/2¢; No. 4 white, 45¢; No. 5 white, 43¢; No. 6 white, 41¢; No. 7 white, 39¢; No. 8 white, 37¢; No. 9 white

\$50,000. -- \$50,000.

People's Bank

404 Ohio St. Paid Up Cap'l \$50,000
Surplus 2,500
SEDALIA. Undivided Profits 1,000

The only bank in Sedalia with a Savings Department. Interest paid on all savings deposits.

Transacts a general banking business. Your account solicited.
Bank open Saturdays and Railroad pay-day evenings from 6:30 to 8 p. m.W. L. PORTER, J. C. VAN RIPER,
President. Cashier.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

President—GROVER CLEVELAND.
Vice-President—A. E. STEVENSON.
Governor—W. J. STONE.
Lieutenant Governor—J. B. O'MEARA.
Secretary of State—A. A. LESUER.
Auditor—J. M. SEIBERT.
Treasurer—LON. V. STEVENS.
Attorney General—R. F. WALKER.
Railroad Commissioner—JAMES COWGILL.Judges of the Supreme Court—THOS. A. SHERWOOD, GEO. B. MACFARLANE, GAVON D. BURGESS.
Congressman—JOHN T. HEARD.
Circuit Judge—RICHARD FIELD.
Criminal Judge—JOHN E. RYLAND.
State Senator—CHARLES E. YEATER.
Representative—R. W. PRIGMORE.
Judge Eastern Dist.—R. E. FERGUSON.
Judge Western District—H. CONWAY.
Sheriff—JAMES S. HOPKINS.
Collector—MICHAEL DOHERTY.
Treasurer—JOSEPH S. HUGHES.
County Attorney—W. D. STEELE.
Coroner—EMIL MUEHL.
Surveyor—T. O. STANLEY.
Assessor—J. M. LOGAN.
Administrator—J. R. CLOPTON.
Constable—W. D. WALLACE.

WEATHER REPORT

For the 24 Hours Ending 3 O'Clock
This Afternoon by C. G. Taylor.

Cloudiness in tenths.	Temperature Max. Min.	Precipitation in inches.
5	86° 62°	0.00

Barometer 29.15.

Indications.

Fair and warmer.

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.

It Will be the Biggest Political Convention of the Year.

The preparations for the great national convention of democratic clubs to be held in this city October 4th and 5th, says a New York special, are being pushed to completion. The convention will be of great magnitude and will draw together a great crowd of the young democrats of the country. The executive committee on entertainment and reception has its work well in hand, and there is not a particle of doubt that the visitors will be handsomely entertained during their stay in the metropolis. Secretary Gardner of the National Association, reported at the last meeting of the executive committee that the delegates would number about 10,000. A plan for the organization of sub-committees was adopted and the chairman was authorized to name the necessary additional sub-committees to carry out the details. Permanent headquarters will be opened at the Hoffman house in a few days and a meeting of the general committee of the clubs will be held next week.

Chauncey F. Black of Pennsylvania, president of the National Association of Democratic Clubs, made the following statement today: "The quadrennial National Convention of the Democratic Clubs in this city on the 4th of October will probably be the largest political gathering ever seen on the continent. There will be from 7,000 to 10,000 duly appointed delegates attended by many marching clubs. It will be the culmination of the campaign for Cleveland and Stevenson, and it will be a monster tariff reform demonstration. Since the formation of the association in 1888 it has devoted itself strenuously to the propagation of tariff reform principles, and that issue, as well as the vital one of the force bill, will doubtless be put to the front in the national convention and in the numerous mass-meetings which will be held in the city on that occasion and which will be addressed by distinguished people from all parts of the country. It is expected that Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Stevenson will review the parade from a stand in Madison square. All the authorities of the party from the national committee down would feel the importance of this great event and it will undoubtedly be an impressive affair. The visitors from all parts of the country will explain the condition of affairs in their states and will carry home with them a just impression of the situation here."

Likes Stone's Speech.

"A mother" writes from Knox City, Mo., to the *Republic* as follows: "I suppose it is unusual for a lady to make any comments on a political speech, but I think the speech made by Colonel William J.

Stone at St. Louis is the best I have ever read. It is simply grand. I agree with General Stevenson, 'Missouri ought to be proud of such a man.' A man who is fearless enough to stand up and speak the truth, as he did, can be safely trusted with the affairs of the state. As I read that speech I thought there is another man like John M. Palmer. Some say politics does not interest the ladies, but I claim it does, or should, interest every mother, especially those of us who have boys growing up. We can wield our influence at home for the good of the people by and by. How are we to do this unless we keep posted on politics, as well as on other subjects? We need not neglect our home duties, our music, or anything which makes home pleasant in order to do this; but we do need to read more than a great many of us do. I think, Mr. Editor, you should urge everyone to read Colonel Stone's speech. It is rather long, but in one respect it is so like a novel that when you commence you become so interested that you won't want to lay it down until you have read it all."

The democrats of Missouri may learn from this bright letter that the women may have an influential part in the campaign now at hand, as well as the campaigns yet to come. The voters are not to have a monopoly of the good things in politics.

PERSONALS.

Ed. McGuerren is celebrating the arrival of a charming little girl.

Senator T. F. Dockery, of St. Louis, is spending the day in the city.

Mrs. M. Sweeney arrived in the city from St. Louis, yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Joseph Sewell has left for a visit to Farmington, Iowa, and the Pacific slope.

Leonard Ramsey and John Trader left for Boonville this morning, where they will join the surveying corps of the M. K. & T.

The many friends of Miss Duley Branham, in Sedalia, will learn with regret that she is quite low with fever at her home in Paris, Mo.

Mrs. Jessie L. Johnson and Miss Emma Harris, of Galt, Mo., are visiting their brother, W. M. Harris, of No. 308 West Fifth street.

C. A. Harbison, of Gooches Mill, Mo., Thos. J. Walther, of Jefferson City, arrived yesterday and will enter Robbins' business college.

Mrs. Mary Ramsey returned to her home at Knobnoster yesterday afternoon after visiting her sick sister, Miss Allie Sullivan, of East Sedalia.

E. G. Cassidy was considerably bruised yesterday by falling between the joists of his new building on Ohio street. A loose board caused the trouble.

Misses Olive and Ada Clum, the charming daughters of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Clum, will leave for Columbus, Ohio, in a few days to attend school.

Lee Montgomery returned to Princeton University to-day where he will resume his studies for the ministry. Lee is one of the brightest young men that Sedalia ever had and a brilliant future is predicted for him.

KERENS ALL RIGHT.

He Says He Has not Been Quarantined but Has Been in Chicago.

R. C. Kerens, the Missouri member of the national republican committee, who was said by some of the reports in the cholera matter to have gone on board the *Normannia* to see his wife and was not permitted to leave the vessel again but was detained in quarantine, says a New York special to the *Kansas City Times*, to-day denied the report. He said: "I don't know where the report originated, but I hope to be able to run down the originator. The fact is that I have not been within a thousand miles of New York harbor, until I started to come here last night, for three or four weeks. I don't know who could have started such a malicious story. I left my home in St. Louis a week ago and went to Chicago, where I went to the Auditorium and remained until Sunday, when I started for Blue Mountain, Md. I am here now to work for the rest of the campaign. As to my wife being on board of the *Normannia*, there is no truth in it. Neither she nor any of my family have been in Europe this year."

The First and It Is a Boy.

Conductor John Wrightman, of the M. K. & T., is the father of a big 10 pound boy, the first. The little fellow is doing well and John is the happiest man in the state of Missouri.

One License.

Edward C. Kearne of Johnson county, age 74, to Fannie Driskell, Pettis county, age 20.

HERE'S A PLOT.

The Second Step of the Republicans Toward Carrying Indiana.

The suit to test the constitutionality of the state apportionments made by the legislatures of 1885 and 1891 was began this morning at Newcastle, says an Indianapolis special of the 8th. A. W. Wishard, of this city, presented the case for the relator. Ex-Judge Forkner followed Mr. Wishard for the plaintiffs, Ex-Judge Mellette spoke briefly for the defense. This closed the proceedings. A decision is expected in ten days. This is a republican scheme to carry Indiana. The apportionment for legislative and congressional purposes, or the gerrymander, as it is called, is to be set aside by the republicans. It has been so decided by those who want it done and those who have the power of doing it. The first step was taken when this suit to test the matter was entered before Judge Bundy. If the apportionment can be overthrown there is some chance of the republicans carrying the next legislature.

The scheme is to select C. W. Fairbanks to the United States senate instead of Turpie. Several years ago the *Commercial Gazette* of Cincinnati, took Fairbanks to task for the brazenness of his efforts in putting through certain legislation in Ohio, and he is regarded as thoroughly equipped for any questionable political trickery that may be demanded.

An alliance has been formed between President Harrison and Fairbanks, who is five times a millionaire. Fairbanks is to furnish \$100,000, and more if necessary, to carry Indiana, and his reward is a senatorship. He went to Washington, saw Harrison, and it was arranged to set aside the apportionment that Fairbanks might have an even chance for the senate with Harrison carrying the electoral vote of the state. Harrison must fall if Fairbanks does not help him with his bank account.

Why Fairbanks wants to go to the senate is an important question. His millions have been made in connection with Austin Corbin and J. Rogers Maxwell. Corbin wants a guaranteed subsidy of \$10,000,000 before he goes to the expense of establishing a line of steamers between some point in British North America and England, which will reduce the distance between Europe and America several hundred miles and the time two days. Fairbanks in the senate will be too closely related to Corbin by bonds of interest and friendship not to do all in power to assist him in putting this subsidy through congress, even though not a partner in the enterprise. Hence Corbin is interested in Fairbank's fortunes.

THE CHOLERA VACCINE.

Dr. Pasteur's Experiments So Far Entirely Successful.

The London *Times*' Paris correspondent has had an interview with M. Pasteur in which the latter says his experiments with anti-cholera vaccine have never failed with animals, but he had been unable to apply the test to human beings without introducing virus into the bowels as he did with dogs. He had vaccinated persons living in contaminated centers, and none of them had taken cholera, and to further his work he had applied to the king of Siam to be allowed to experiment in that country, where cholera is epidemic. A similar application to the Russian government had been unsuccessful.

The British *Medical Journal* says that a young English physician subjected himself to inoculation with cholera virus. The process, it is said, was easy, and the inconvenience scarcely greater than vaccination, and it is claimed that complete protection was insured against the disease. A few days later the physician underwent a second inoculation, which was followed by no symptoms whatever. The experiment seems to have established the immunity of inoculated persons from cholera. At least the physician in question appears to have enjoyed immunity since the inoculation, although he exposed himself to danger. Seven physicians in all have been inoculated as volunteers in the cause of humanity.

Will Give Them a Reception.

Mesdames Smith and Cotton will give a reception to Messrs. Fred and Geo. Wilkerson, at their beautiful residence on Broadway to-night.

A large number of guests are invited and a pleasant time is expected by all.

Deaths.

McGHEE.—Dillard McGhee, formerly residing at 1705 South Osage, died this morning at his home near Cole Camp, of typhoid pneumonia.

GRAVES.—The infant of W. H. Graves and wife died from convulsions at their home at 1214 East Sixth street, last night.

The Russian Blouse.

One of the novelties of the winter is the Russian blouse of cloth or velvet belted closely and edged with fur. This new blouse is a long straight garment of simplest shape, reaching almost to the knee and belted all around, or else the back may be belted and the front left without darts, its fulness confined by the belt giving a blouse effect. Still another model has the back falling in Watteau-like fullness, with a bias seam down the middle, tapering it narrowly at the top. A seal brown cloth dress, with bell skirt edged with mink fur; a border of fur is on the lower edge, and two collars falling to the top of the sleeves are also edged with fur. A green velvet blouse, with sable belt and border, is worn with a skirt of rich brocade, while another costume has light sage green velvet for the belted blouse, with sleeves and skirt of brown cloth.

In Paris bodices for the house are made in the Russian blouse fashion, of rich brocades that imitate antique stuffs in design and color, or else of thick ribbed silks of pale tints or pure white. They have a collar of white lace and a border of brown fur, which may be mink or sable, and a belt of the same, or else of woven gold or silver ribbon, with a buckle of Russian enamel of brilliant colors.

Shoulder Capes

Capes of cloth are trimmed with lace—black, ecru, or white—set on as a shoulder-cape or a collar, or else applied flatly to show the design, and richly ornamented with jet. All height on the shoulders has disappeared for great breadth given by full frills of lace, or by bows of ribbon, choux, etc. The inevitable Watteau fold forms part of many capes, and in one instance this broad fold is in the front as well as the back. Shorter capes are demanded by young ladies, and are imported in velvet with cloth lining and hood, or else in very light cloth with vestlike front of mousseline de soie.

Stylish Coats.

Very stylish coats of tan cloth are slightly shortened, according to Paris taste, and are trimmed with a little collar, or shoulder-cape of lace, or of cloth fitted by shoulder seams, and gathered full and high at the end of these seams to go over the full sleeves. Other coats are fastened by crossed tabs of cloth, one set of tabs crossing on the chest, the other below the waist. All coat sleeves are large enough to go over the large sleeves of dresses.

Love in a Palace.

Mrs. De Style—So Miss D'Avnoo is going to marry Mr. Billion? I thought she would take Mr. Million."

Mrs. De Fashion—She did intend to, but Mr. Billion rushed in at the last moment and bid \$50,000 higher.

To Make a Mustard Plaster.

For young children: Mix one teaspoonful of mustard and three of wheat flour with water to the consistency of a stiff batter, and apply between soft muslin cloths. For Adults: One part of mustard and two of flour.

For Wee Boys.

Another boyish dress of pique or Colton Bedford cord has a wide triple box pleat from throat to foot. The round waist fastens under this pleat, and has coat skirts edged with scalloped embroidery sewed all around except below the wide box pleat. The skirt is attached in large side pleats turning away from the front box pleat, and falls within an inch of the high shoe tops. Coat sleeves have deep cuffs edged with embroidery, and the dress is completed by a wide round collar of pique edged with embroidery so broad that it falls over the tops of the sleeves.

Blue Serge Suits.

New dark blue serges have stripes of old-rose edged with lines of gray set two inches apart, while others have gray stripes half an inch wide, with a green line along one side. Crepons with mossy finish, all the new Bedford cords, and a nearly transparent alpaca brocade with silk flowers are among tailors' importations. New tweeds come in narrow stripes of very light colors. Cheviots are also in light tan and gray shades, with some novel blue and greens of palest colors. The serges are woven in very broad diagonals. Few checks are used, the preference being for stripes and plain goods.

Parasols and Parasol Handles.

The en tout cas, or sun-umbrella, of black silk, with an open-work Greek border inserted near the edge. The large open parasol is of blue and red changeable taffeta, with a border of open red stripes heading a flounce with a similar border. A rosette of silk ornaments the handle. A serviceable en tout cas is of brown and red change-



able taffeta, with the handle covered with stamped Japanese leather and capped with metal. A black parasol with a ribbon bow on the ebonized stick has a Greek border woven in silk and a bordered flounce.

Political Candidates



Sedalia Carpet Company

CORNER THIRD AND LAMINE.

Every Street Car Passes Our Door.

Her Baby's First Tooth.

From the New York Times.
This is a day of odd conceits. The other day a young matron was proudly displaying a new ring just sent home from the jeweler's. It was a gold band with a raised setting, in which was what looked like a very white pearl, although rather opaque. Speculation about it was finally set at rest by its owner who proudly stated that it was "Claribel's first tooth," Claribel being her only child, a little miss of four summers. When the tiny grinder fell out it was taken to a jeweler, who cut off the root, shaped and polished it and mounted it as a ring. "And no jewel could be half so sweet!" was the doting mother's fond conclusion. Which sentiment, however sincere in occasional cases, will be pronounced by many as a rather disagreeable if not positively morbid one.

They Were Congenial Spirits.

Walter Savage Landor.
Jane—He told me he never liked books unless I read them to him. I will read them to him every evening. I will open new worlds to him, richer than those discovered by the Spaniards.

Ascham—Rather do thou walk with him, ride with him, play with him, be his fairy, his page, his everything that love and poetry have invented—but watch him well; sport with his fancies; turn them about like the ringlets round his cheek; and if ever he meditate on power go toss up thy baby to his brow and bring back his thoughts into his heart by the music of thy discourse. Teach him to live unto God and unto thee, and he will discover that women, like the plants in woods, derive their softness and tenderness from the shade.

Stub Ends of Thought.

From the Detroit Free Press.
Before a man has begun to think a woman has begun to talk. It is almost as difficult to stay there as to get there.

If a family has no skeleton gossip will give it one.

A woman with pretty teeth finds many things in this vale of tears to laugh at.

A good deed is better than gold but not nearly so negotiable.

A bath is often times a great moralizer.

Occasional defeat has a tonic effect.

Love is material pantheism.

Sold To-Day.

The furniture and fixtures in the Hotel Benson were sold this afternoon at 2 o'clock, Messrs. Collins & Farnham buying the furniture and carpets for \$1,100 and Captain D. I. Holcomb the bar fixtures, the china and glassware for \$500. From the present outlook the hotel will not be opened again soon.

An Injured Finger.

Ed. Johlfs, of the Missouri Pacific shops, is laid up to-day from an injured finger. He thought it was a mere scratch, but found out it was more serious than he supposed it was.

Liked the Rally.

From the Paris Appeal.
With a few more rallies like that one at Sedalia, the democrats will sweep Missouri with such a hurricane of votes that carpet-bagger Warner and the third party windbag won't know what struck them.



The above cut represents our method of curing all diseases of the eye, ear, head or throat, with the "Actina" battery.

Nominaten by those who know of our services to the people, endorsed and ratified by public approval, we will be re-elected as usual, to furnish the greatest bargains at all times. Here are a few campaign stunners.

Window Shades.....25c.
Lace Curtains,.....65c.
Portiers,.....\$2.00.
Chenille Curtains,.....\$5.00
Mosquito Bars,.....\$1.25
Carpets 12½c yd. upwards at

EMPIRE STEAM LAUNDRY.

Work done promptly.
We challenge comparison
We repair all work.

S. ZIMMERMAN
— & SON.
116 EAST SECOND ST.

Hints in Mourning Dress.

I have been asked if silk is mourning? It is not deep mourning, but it may be worn three months after mourning is assumed if it is trimmed with crape, but even then the dull silk must be chosen, writes Mrs. Mallon.

Jet should not be worn until after crape is laid aside, and then only the dull jet is proper, unless you are wearing black for a distant relative.

Neither velvet nor plush are mourning.

A white handkerchief without a border is counted in rather better taste than those having the black outline; but when a border is used it should not be over half an inch wide, and no embroidery is allowable on the linen square.

The gloves should be black undressed kid ones, the glove kid not harmonizing with crape. Buttons should be of the simplest, the dull black ones, flat, being given the preference. Where a garment can be closed without the buttons being visible it is deemed most desirable.

No jewelry should be worn, even that of jet being counted rather bad form. A widow continues to wear her wedding ring, but this is the only glint of gold about her.

No matter how deep the mourning may be, black can always be laid aside and white assumed when one is to be married. The black can after this be reassumed. A young girl who is in mourning and who is to be at her sister's wedding may also assume white, and the mother is permitted to lay aside crape for the time being, although she wears all black.

A STORM CLOAK

For the hands, and one for small change. There are three little straps on the cape, two in front and one behind, near the hem, and quite out of sight, which button the cape down in windy weather. This improvement is appreciated on a steamer deck. It might be well to mention en passant that a heavy cloak like that we have been describing should not be allowed to hang in the closet by means of a loop at the neck, but should be put on one of the wire hangers that tailors use, which reach into the shoulders and preserve their shape. This is a good hint for coats of all kinds.

Temporary Shortage.

Wife—That new bonnet—
Husband—My dear, you can't have that new bonnet. I've been nominated for a high position of public trust, and it will take all I can rake and scrape to buy votes.

A Neighborly View.

Caller—Your next door neighbors appear to be very quiet people.
Mrs. Spinks—Yes, the walls are very thin, and I s'pose the mean things keep quiet to hear what we say.

The demand for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is steadily growing, from the fact that all who give it a trial are pleased with the results and recommend it to their neighbors. We feel sure that the remedy cannot be recommended too highly.—WAGLEY & SNEAD, Druggists, Newton, Iowa. For sale by AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN, Druggist.

PROF. A. J. MAURY agent for the Prof. W. C. Wilson magneto-conservative garments and "Actina" can be found at his office at No. 107 East Sixth street. All parties suffering from any disease will do well to call on him as he treats all kinds of diseases in either sex.

Sedalia Weekly Democrat.

NEW SERIES.

SEDALIA, MISSOURI, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1892.

PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

PINKERTONISM.

FRUITS OF REPUBLICAN PROTECTION AT HOMESTEAD.

Senator Voorhees Tells of the Resort to Riot and Bloodshed to Uphold Monopoly.

The senate having under consideration the following preamble and resolution—

WHEREAS the newspaper press brings intelligence of a deadly conflict between workmen and the Pinkerton detectives at Homestead, Pa.; and

WHEREAS all good citizens, irrespective of party, deprecate violence and bloodshed; therefore

Be it resolved, that the committee on education and labor be instructed to make an immediate and careful inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the matter, and report the facts to the senate at its earliest convenience.

Mr. Voorhees said:

MR. PRESIDENT: In the condition of my health, prudence perhaps would dictate that I should not attempt to address the senate this morning; but I feel that it would not be right to allow this occasion to pass without giving additional emphasis to what has been said.

A few days ago the democratic party after its work was done at Chicago adjourned. We came back here, and as we came to our seats—those who were able to get to them—we were met by a partisan preamble and resolution introduced by the senator from Maine (Mr. Hale), taunting in its character, and intended to point out what he thought was a defect in the platform of that convention. I have the resolution before me. It reads:

"WHEREAS at no time has so large a proportion of the American people been employed at so high wages and purchasing the necessities and comforts of life at so low prices as in the year 1892; and,

WHEREAS the balance of trade with foreign countries has never been so large in favor of the United States as in the last year; and

WHEREAS these conditions exist and are largely due to the republican policy of "protection;" therefore,

Resolved that the committee on finance be, and is hereby, directed to inquire into the effect of a policy of "tariff for revenue only" upon the labor and industries of the United States, and to report upon the same to the senate."

It is true, sir, that at Chicago the democratic party resolved that the republican policy of protection was a robbery, a fraud, a sham, a cheat, a delusion and a snare; if not in so many words, yet such was the meaning we conveyed, and intended to convey.

It is true that the great party there assembled declared that the power of this government extended no further than to levy a tariff for revenue to support, it economically administered. It is true that we held there and hold now and here that the protection of one man in amassing riches at the expense of another is immoral, unjust, dishonest, and iniquitous system of legislation.

I, sir, am a member of the committee on finance, and have been ever since I had the honor to enter this body, and the senator from Maine sought to instruct me to report what would be the effect upon labor of a tariff for revenue only. I am not prepared to discourse upon history this morning, but if he will look back beyond the period of the war and take the work published by that eminent and distinguished citizen, who, whether president or not, will live long in the memory and affections of the people—Mr. Blaine—if he will take his work, entitled "Twenty Years in Congress," he will there see what the condition of this country and its labor was when we had a tariff for revenue only under democratic policy.

Labor riots were not an offspring of that policy; labor riots, battles, blood-stained fields, came not from the democratic policy on the subject of the tariff. They have sprung alone from the doctrine of "protection" which the senator from Maine here vaunts to the skies. That doctrine has been misleading; it has been delusive. You have made the

poor people who laid down their lives yesterday on the banks of the Monongahela believe that you were protecting them. There never was a greater falsehood worked and woven into the legislation of the country. There is no protection for them—none whatever, and so they have found to their dreadful cost.

You have said, however, that the Carnegies, the great barons in the manufacturing interests, must be protected against foreign competition, and at the expense of the home consumer, in order to enable them to pay high wages to labor. Have they done it? You have given Mr. Carnegie his 55 per cent. on iron and more than 70 per cent. on steel, and instead of stepping forward in the spirit of the resolution offered by the senator from Maine and paying his workmen high wages, he told them they would have to submit to a reduction of from 12 to 40 per cent. from this time. With protection at its very acme, the very zenith, higher than ever before known, the McKinley bill glorifying itself, the workingman is met within a few days after the resolution of the senator from Maine was read in this chamber by a reduction of wages which has at this hour made humble homes full of mourning, full of sobs as I speak, and the faces of women and children wet with tears; all this because your protected manufacturer, instead of giving wages to his men, sought to take wages from them.

These workingmen at Homestead had heard so often from the eloquent senator from Maine and other senators that their great object was to protect labor that they had come to believe it. They believed that you meant what you said when you said you intended to protect labor. How have you done it? The beneficiary of your system, Carnegie & Co., have responded to your resolution with the employment of—I will not call it an army, I will not call it a military body, but the employment of an armed mob; the Pinkerton men are nothing but an armed mob. I think the senator from Illinois (Mr. Palmer) might have gone further and spoken with just pride of his great and manly contest with these miscreants when governor of Illinois. I was a witness to it. We live neighbors and take observation of each other. He has stated here what we all know, that the Pinkerton forces are the merest mercenaries on the earth. They are worse than the Hessians who fought my ancestors and yours in the campaigns of the Jerseys. They are meaner; they are worse; they are the spawn of this infernal system of protecting one man in getting rich by impoverishing everybody else. The Hessians belonged to the elector of Hesse Cassel, who sold them to George III to oppress Americans. They had no choice in the matter. Here is a private corporation where men willingly volunteer and become members of a squad armed to go and do murder for pay.

He who rules the world knows that my heart rejoices not in pain, not in death, not in bloodshed; but I say here in the face of my soul's final responsibility that those men took their lives in their hands, and everyone who yesterday fell was killed under the law of self-defense as plainly as was ever laid down in Blackstone. My only regret is that Carnegie had not been at their head instead of skulking either on this or the other side of the waters. We would then have seen a fit issue formed. The senator from Kentucky [Mr. Carlisle] suggests that Carnegie is at his Scottish castle across the waters. I believe he is, for from there I remember seeing a dispatch in which he congratulated your candidate for the presidency on his nomination.

I remember also that some two or three years ago he came here and gave a lordly banquet. He feasted the administration because its policy was so consonant with his desires, so in harmony with his wishes, was fattening him to such a degree that it rejoiced his soul; and called, as Beshazzar of old did, the lords about him, to attend the banquet, to boast of his gold and silver. I understand he admits he has an income of a million a year. That was not enough, and cursed by that infamous greed that fell under the malediction of the Savior at every step he took upon earth, he wanted more, and would reduce the wages of the poor to obtain it, pinch their daily earnings, and these working people, under the delusion that you intended to protect them in their rights, took up arms to protect themselves.

When brave men expect assistance, the way to earn it is to assist

themselves as far as possible. They took up arms and fought the battle out. Instead of any protection for them, however, every sympathy will be extended to what will be misnamed the agents of law and order. The Pinkerton men were not the agents of law and order; they were not the agents of justice; they were not the agents of peace. Those people there at Homestead in their little homes may have been wrong, Mr. President; they may have been misguided; but how honest and sincere their conduct looks! They said to the deputy sheriffs and to the sheriff himself: "We have no need of your assistance to protect this property; not a dollar's worth will be harmed; we will swear in our men and give good bond to any amount that not one dollar's worth shall be destroyed." All this is to their credit, and they, believing that there was something in the doctrine of protection to labor, were ready to protect property and also took up arms to protect themselves, and now there is mourning among them, and likewise there is mourning amongst the Pinkerton men.

These things have never happened under democratic administration; never under democratic policy. I dare to say so. I could not sit still and silent this morning while taunted with a resolution telling me, as a member of the finance committee, to inquire into what the effect of a tariff for revenue only would be upon labor when such an answer as this comes crying as blood cries from the ground, against the horrible policy which now curses the country.

A word or two more. I covered this whole question two years ago here. I thought to have read some remarks which I then made, but I will not detain the senate to do so. I challenge any senator on the republican side to show in any bill on the subject of the tariff, where in any line, where in any word, where in any sentence, where in any section, there is a provision protecting a laborer in his wages?

Tell me to-day where there is such a provision upon this subject? Where is there a line that states what the right of the laborer is as between him and his employer? You say, "protect the employer and he will protect the employee." I say you have protected the employer until he has waxed fat and luxurious in his ways of life; he rides roughshod over the employees, cuts down their wages when he sees fit, turns them away from their homes, drives them, hunts them, strikes them in mid winter and in mid summer as he sees fit, and I challenge this senate to show here by one word in any tariff legislation what protection the wage-worker has against all this, and as much more as the sordid, merciless spirit of avarice can devise. The protection to the employer is to go on, although he shoots his employees to death in their own doorways when they seek the only protection that is left them, the protection of their own exertions.

Mr. President, I rejoice in the fame and name of the state I represent here in part; I glory in the great state of Indiana, with its democratic majority, which we will repeat and increase this fall; we will go in to battle there with our faces to the enemy and with stout hearts. We have God and the right on our side on this great question of taxation slavery, and though, Mr. President, there may be variances on some questions between democrats, yet the eternal life of liberty is involved in the question of a man's right to his own earnings.

The world has been convulsed on the subject of slavery. It had to go down. I clung to the guarantees of the constitution with you men of the south to the last, and have no regrets or apologies to make; but the time had come, the fullness of time, and the slavery which was given us by our fathers had to pass away. No longer would the moral sense of the world see one man, whether black or white, work for another and get nothing in return, although the black-faced slave got more in return, better care, better clothing, and better food for far than these people get from the men who cut down their wages and shoot them down for standing by their rights. I say that the moral sense of the world is against your policy of protecting men to amass fortunes without the breadth of a hair's protection to the laborer under them.

I said, however, that I rejoiced in the great state which I in part represent. I send to the secretary's desk and ask to have read an act of the democratic legislature of Indiana, approved March 9, 1889, which shows what we do with Pinkerton men when

they come into Indiana. (Acts of Indiana, 1889, p. 301.)

The vice-president.—The secretary will read as requested.

The chief clerk read as follows: "An act relative to the appointment of special deputies, marshals, or policemen, by sheriffs, mayors, and other persons authorized by law to make such appointments.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the state of Indiana. That no sheriff of a county, mayor of a city, or other person authorized by law to appoint special deputies, marshals, or policemen in this state, to preserve the public peace and prevent or quell public disturbance, shall hereafter appoint as such special deputies, marshals, or policemen any person who shall not have resided continuously in this state for the period of one year at least, and in the county where such appointment is made for the period of at least six months, prior to the date of said appointment.

SEC. 2. That it shall be unlawful for any person, company, association, or corporation to bring or import into this state any person or persons or association of persons for the purpose of discharging the duties devolving upon sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals, policemen, constables, or peace officers, in the protection or preservation of public or private property, or in the punishment of any person violating the criminal laws of this state.

SEC. 3. That any person or persons who shall in this state, without due authority, exercise or attempt to exercise the functions of, or hold himself or themselves out to anyone as, a deputy sheriff, marshal, policeman, constable, or peace officer, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall, in the discretion of the court or jury, be imprisoned in the penitentiary for any period not more than one year, to which may be added a fine not exceeding \$100.

SEC. 4. Any person or persons violating any of the conditions of section 1 of this act shall, upon conviction, be liable to the same punishment as prescribed in section 3.

Approved March 9, 1889."

Mr. Voorhees: We have two excellent penitentiaries in Indiana, one on the Ohio river and the other on Lake Michigan, and whenever a Pinkerton man is brought into our state to discharge the duties of a peace officer, to make arrests, or in any way disturb our people, we have a cell for him in one of our penitentiaries.

The same can be said of the great democratic state of New York. Under the auspices of the senator from New York [Mr. Hill] a law has been enacted there making substantially the same provisions which are made by the law of Indiana. Where is there a republican state which takes care of its citizens in that way?

There is no such law in the noble state of Illinois—I might say the republican state of Illinois, though I believe the senator from Illinois [Mr. Palmer] will resent that, for he thinks it is not going to be republican any longer, and I am disposed to concur with him.

But we have protected our people by law, and should the Pinkertons come trooping into Indiana as they did into Pennsylvania, we will put striped clothes on them instead of uniforms. I am told that they yesterday appeared in Pennsylvania in the uniform of Pinkerton's guards, detectives, watchmen, or whatever you please to call them, I know not what. They had on uniforms. We will strip those uniforms from them and put on others of a different hue and brand if they come to Indiana.

This much, Mr. President, I felt ought to be said on this occasion. I felt that it ought to be said in response to the resolution introduced by the senator from Maine, and the temper and tone in which it was introduced, although at that time there was such an answer made by the senator from Missouri [Mr. Vest] that I might well have rested the whole case here.

But with this bloody field before us, this awful scene in American history, the first of its kind, so far as magnitude is concerned, ever enacted on our soil, I did not feel that this issue should pass tamely and silently away by reference to a committee until its real meaning was spoken and plainly interpreted. Its real meaning is, that men like Carnegie and his class are so bloated, arrogant, and plethoric of wealth and of consequence that they think they can employ a private army themselves to ride over American citizens and to dispossess and unhouse men, women and chil-

dren at the behests of their own interests and gains.

Mr. President, during the course of my remarks awhile ago I referred to what Mr. Blaine, in his celebrated book, had said upon this subject. I now have the book here, and will very briefly venture, notwithstanding I may be criticised therefor, to detain the senate long enough to read it. On page 196 of volume 1 of "Twenty Years in Congress" Mr. Blaine says:

"The Whig victory of 1848 was not sufficiently decisive to warrant any attempt, even had there been desire, to change the tariff. Gen. Taylor had been elected without subscribing to a platform or pledging himself to a specified measure, and he was therefore in a position to resist and reject appeals of the ordinary partisan character. Moreover the tariff of 1846 was yielding abundant revenue, and the business of the country was in a flourishing condition at the time his administration was organized. Money became very abundant after the year 1849; large enterprises were undertaken, speculation was prevalent, and for a considerable period the prosperity of the country was general and apparently genuine.

"After 1852 the democrats had almost undisputed control of the government, and had gradually become a free trade party. The principles embodied in the tariff of 1846 seemed for the time to be so entirely vindicated and approved that resistance to it ceased, not only among the people, but among the protective economists, and even among the manufacturers to a large extent. So general was this acquiescence that in 1856 a protective tariff was not suggested or even hinted by any one of the three parties which presented presidential candidates.

"It was not surprising, therefore, that a plethoric condition of the national treasury for two or three consecutive years, the democratic congress, in the closing session of Pierce's administration, enacted what has since been known as the tariff of 1857. By this law the duties were placed lower than they had been at any time since the war of 1812."

With this record I am content, and for the present leave the question.

WHERE IS HE?

A Boonville Man Mysteriously Disappears.

The Boonville Republican has this to say of the sudden and mysterious disappearance of one of the business men of the city, mention of which has previously been made:

"W. E. Hedley, superintendent of the Boonville electric light works, of this city, left the city last Friday on the noon train. He said he was going to Moberly and would return the following day. He did not return. Why he did not come back is not known. He has a family here—a wife and two small children, and his wife is in delicate health. She is almost prostrated over his continued absence.

Hedley came here about eighteen months ago and took charge of the electric light works. He was a good electrician and his work gave satisfaction to the company. He was paid a good salary and so far as known seemed to be contented with his position and living happily. He joined the Odd Fellows lodge here and was one of the officers of the lodge. It is said that he had gotten in debt considerably and owed a number of bills, but he was, evidently, a man who did not dissipate much. He was the collector for the electric light company, and on the first of the month collected something over a hundred dollars, which it is supposed he took with him. The company owed him something on his salary and is not out very much on his disappearance. His family, it is said, is left in a destitute condition.

KNOCKED FROM A BRIDGE.

An Old Man Killed on the Main Line by a Freight Train this Morning.

This morning as the second section of east bound freight train No. 128, was entering upon the west end of bridge No. 47, just east of Warrensburg, an old man, dressed in laboring clothes, was struck with terrific force and killed. His body was knocked from the bridge into the stream below.

Trainmen at Warrensburg were notified and, accompanied by Dr. Anderson, they went to the spot and succeeded in recovering the body from the water.

Read the DEMOCRAT.

A MUSICAL PRODIGY.

Miss Lucia Hoppe Displays Wonderful Talent and Cultivation.

Sedalia has a real musical prodigy in one of the sweetest young girls of Missouri. It is Miss Lucia Hoppe, daughter of Mr. Henry A. Hoppe. She is not yet thirteen years of age, and "plays like a German professor."

Miss Hoppe is a student at Visitation convent, St. Louis, and is at home for the vacation, which ends this week. A peculiar fact is that the sister who gives Miss Hoppe musical instruction was a pupil of Miss Hoppe's mother, who was an accomplished pianist. Her father was also a fine piano performer, having received his musical instruction in Germany.

Miss Hoppe plays the most difficult music from Handel, Mendelssohn, Beethoven, etc., and executes with wonderful correctness and ease. Her time is true, and what shows as much as any other one thing is her wonderful memory. Her expression and interpretation are far beyond her years, and are as remarkable as her elocution, which is really marvellous.

Miss Hoppe is destined to become a great performer. She is a very intelligent young lady, unspoiled, easy and very beautiful. She is taking the full English course at the convent, and is entering her last year in these studies. The convent has never had a graduate in music, but hopes to have Miss Hoppe graduate before she leaves. Mr. Hoppe has promised to send his daughter to Germany to finish in music if she so desires.

KENT-BURR.

Happy Wedding of Two Well-Known Young Sedalia People this Morning.

The wedding of Lieut. Geo. W. Burr, U. S. A., and Miss Lydia R. Kent took place this morning at 11:30 at the home of the bride's mother, on West Third street. Rev. Stevenson, of the Broadway Presbyterian church, solemnized the wedding in the parlor, which was prettily decorated in smilax and ivy. The ring service was used. Directly after the ceremony the party sat down to an elegant luncheon, and Mr. and Mrs. Burr left on the noon train for St. Louis. They will be absent about a week, when they will return to Sedalia and make preparations for removal to their new home in Mississippi.

Mrs. Burr has lived here all her life and is loved by all who know her.

Lieut. Burr is well known in this city, having lived here as a boy and afterwards as a young man. Having obtained an appointment to West Point, he graduated, as a lieutenant, with honors, at that institution four years ago.

He is now instructor in mathematics and military tactics in the military school at Starkville, Miss. Only the relatives and immediate friends of the family were present. Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kent were present from St. Louis.

IKE'S GHOST.

The Old Crap Den on Main Street Suddenly Deserted by Superstitious Negroes.

Ever since the fiendish murder of Ike Palmer by the desperado, Chas. Banks, at the dirty old crap den run by Jim Pyles at 305 West Main street, the negro gamblers have reinforced themselves with an extra number of rabbit feet and voodoo charms. They stood the strain pretty well and the passer by peering through the broken windows could see the blacks industriously playing their old voodoo.

Day before yesterday, however, the story goes that there was a terrible commotion, as one Senegambian was getting ready to tickle the "Kitty," the sepulchral voice of the dead Ike Palmer was heard to say, "I'll bet you five to ten." There was a rush and a rumpus. The "Kitty" was left to take care of itself and the place deserted. To-day the door is nailed up and a "for rent" stares you in the face. The gamblers have moved to less suggestive quarters on Kentucky street.

The Holway Horse Sale.

The sale of high-bred horses at the fair grounds drew out a number of lovers of fine horseflesh. The catalogue was a lengthy one. Mr. Holway deserves credit for his endeavors to attract horsemen to Sedalia. There is no reason why Sedalia should not be made a good market for fine horses. Col. H. D. Smithton auctioneered the sale.

Sedalia Democrat.

It ought to take only a few days to raise sixty thousand dollars and the right of way for the north and south railroad.

"The more that polecat is stirred the worse it stinks" is Filley's forcible expression in regard to the Fletcher administration.

If the tariff raises wages, why does free trade England pay her workmen higher wages than are paid in high protection Germany?

If the *Gazette* is so strongly opposed to candidates who "stand in with the railway corporations," what is it going to do with Judge Shirk?

The difference between the wages of miners in Arizona and Pennsylvania is greater than the difference between Pennsylvania and English wages.

When our republican friends made "state issues" the leading ones in Missouri they had doubtless forgotten something of the history of the state. Even Filley can't stand the smell of the old leaders.

This is going to be a democratic jubilee year and Sedalia is going to celebrate it by giving a handsome majority in favor of every man on the democratic ticket from Grover Cleveland to W. D. Wallace, both inclusive.

A GREAT many republicans agree with Filley that they are not called upon to "support 'Count' Rodman." Of course they are not, and the nomination of one of Rodman's beneficiaries for governor will lose that party a great many votes.

The *Gazette* rejoices that "10,000 Welsh tin plate makers have been thrown out of employment" by the closing of the mills. Of course such a calamity in Wales will help to force the people of the United States to use the product of the galvanized iron trust.

It is not often that a notorious desperado is hanged, but "leadfooted" justice caught up with Talton Hall at last, and he was hanged in Wise county, Virginia, yesterday. He is charged with having killed ninety-nine men, and recently while hand-cuffed attempted to make the score an even hundred when the man who betrayed him was brought before him.

HANNIBAL could have furnished the republican party with a dozen able, better and stronger candidates for governor than Major Wm. Warner—men who were not in any way connected with the great railroad steals, the whisky ring and the wholesale disfranchisement of the people—who, however grievously wrong they may be in their political views, are personally honest, patriotic and respectable. — *Hannibal Journal*.

Sedalia, too, could have furnished the republican party with a much stronger candidate than Warner. Indeed there are several Sedalia republicans who would not only have polled more votes than the major, but who are in every way more worthy of party leadership. The republican managers now begin to realize that they made a mistake and from now until the election the Warner campaign will lose enthusiasm.

COL. STONE stands in with the railroad corporations, while Major Warner does not. In proof of this it need only be said that for the Warner rally here on the 27th of July, a rate of one fare for the round trip was the very best terms that the M., K. & T. would give; while for the Stone rally on Tuesday last the rate was only one dollar for the round trip from any point between Paris and Sedalia or Nevada and Sedalia. — *Gazette*.

Of course the *Gazette* is going to misrepresent everything connected with the democratic rally, even to the railroads that hauled the people. Everybody expects that of the *Gazette*, which long ago lost all claim either to decency or veracity, and it is hardly worth while to take the trouble to correct its misstatements. The truth is, however, that the special trains on the M., K. & T. were chartered by the committee on transportation; in this way the company took no risk and the visitors got the benefit of the low rate.

The Kansas City train to the Warner rally was secured in the same way. But if to charter trains at a low rate to carry people to a political demonstration shows that the candidate who is to address the people is a favorite of the railway managers, does not Warner stand convicted equally with Stone? Most certainly he does, and unless the *Gazette* wants to stand before the community in the attitude of supporting a gubernatorial candidate whom it believes "stands in with the railway corporations" it will have to drop Warner.

COLUMBIA'S BAD FAITH.

Above all things good faith and a strict sense of honor should be cultivated and observed in a "university town," where the brightest among the youth of the state are educated and have their characters molded.

Hence the DEMOCRAT regrets to see that Columbia shows a disposition to forget the pledges made last winter and violate the solemn promise made by her citizens, and without which the university would have been removed to some other locality.

The people of the state will remember that one of the pledges upon which the school was permitted to remain at Columbia was that that town would at once build water works and take precautions to protect the state's property from destruction by fire.

Indeed, Columbia gave bond to do this. The solemn promise was made that if the state would make an appropriation to rebuild, the town of Columbia would build waterworks.

There were many who held that it was unsafe for the state to take the risk; that a town which had gone for so many years without any of the conveniences of nineteenth century civilization or modern precautions against the destruction of property, would not be likely to reform so suddenly.

It was broadly hinted that Columbia's bond was legally not worth the paper on which it was written, and that it had been deliberately drawn in that way with the view of not carrying out the contract.

The general assembly refused to believe this, however.

What is the result? The work of rebuilding is going on, the appropriation made by the state is being expended and Columbia has made no movement to build water works.

The *Herald*, a live and conscientious newspaper, has in vain urged the citizens to carry out in good faith the solemn promise they made.

A few public spirited citizens have urged the same course, but the average tax-payer buckles up his pocket-book, shrugs his shoulders, turns a deaf ear to all appeals, points to the work already done, and says: "We have got the university and the state can't help herself. Let 'em kick."

And that is the spectacle that the enterprising people of the state see in the very shadow of the university.

How can a real university be built up amid such environments?

Would it not be far better for the state for the general assembly next winter to take up the matter again and remove Missouri's chief educational institution to a healthier atmosphere?

Enterprising towns will erect needed buildings for a grand state school.

Independence, Clinton, Marshall and Sedalia were acting in good faith last winter when they appeared before the general assembly and made their bids for the university.

The DEMOCRAT believes they are still willing to do what they proposed and it is altogether likely that they will have the opportunity.

Missourians do not relish a bunco game, and the dry bones of Columbia will receive such a shaking up as they have never had before.

IF CHOLERA SPREADS.

If cholera spreads in our seaboard cities and takes up its march across the continent, what then?

Nothing, but to keep cool and use every means to fortify against the disease.

Clean up your premises as thoroughly as possible and insist that your neighbor and your neighbor's neighbor does the same.

Be careful as to diet. Eat no stale or unripe fruit or vegetables.

Avoid over-eating and drinking to excess.

In short, act the rational, intelligent being that God intended you to be, and having done all you can for the protection of yourself, your family and the community, go ahead and attend to your business without becoming excited or panic stricken.

But be sure to remember that cholera does its work quickly, and when it does come there is no time for delay.

Don't wait to try experiments. Forget all about the remedy your old maiden aunt said your grandmother used so successfully in 1849.

But just as soon as the symptoms appear send for the best physician you can get; send for him at once, day or night, and if you have done your duty the chances are that he can give you something to prevent or cure the disease if he reaches your bedside in time.

A real conscientious, intelligent physician is the man who is needed in cholera times, but he must get to you as soon as the cholera if he would fight it successfully.

Don't wait until the disease has the mastery and then send for a doctor. His post-mortem examination can't help you, whereas his prescription in time might save your life.

DON'T LIKE THE SMELL.

Chauncey I. Filley, the ablest republican politician in Missouri has a way of expressing himself tersely and plainly when the occasion demands.

In a recent interview on state politics Filley said:

"But I know others like myself who will not feel called upon to defend the administration of Fletcher and 'Count' Rodman. The more that polecat is stirred up the worse it will stink. It has gotten out that the G. D. will bolt the ticket if the whole party is set to work and expected to aid, and that as one of said whole party I am a marked and eliminated subject."

HON. JOHN T. HEARD has been and is still an enthusiastic free silver man, but it will require more than the mere assertion of a Colorado newspaper reporter to convince the people of his district that he has advised against voting for Cleveland. A similar statement was sent out from Washington City only to meet the congressman's emphatic denial, and the author never even attempted to substantiate it. The truth is, Heard is a free silver man, but he knows as well as any man in the United States that the only way to bring about free coinage is to defeat Harrison and plutocracy, and the only way to do that is to elect Cleveland. The people of Mr. Heard's district are with him in this matter and they are ready to vote for Cleveland and free silver.

DEMOCRACY "is in the saddle and pushing things" this year. A letter recently received from a prominent citizen of Saline county says: "Saline will give the largest vote she ever polled. Our club at Fairville has more members than there were votes cast at the May primary election and is growing daily. Several republicans, white and black, have joined the club. Democracy is sure to win this fall. The 1/3 party will not have enough survivors to bury their dead. It is growing 'smaller by degrees and beautifully less.' History repeats itself, and, in one sense, we are living in the Stone age."

PEERLESS among the champions of Missouri democracy stands Senator Vest. Everywhere he goes he receives an ovation. Multitudes come out to hear him, and it is plainly to be seen that he is closer to the people of the state to-day than he has ever been before. Such evidences of popular esteem are worth a life's labor to win, and that George G. Vest has won his place by faithful public service is plain to anyone who will read the history of his career in the senate.

The brass-band campaign of Major Warner is not half as dangerous as the still-hunt of Chauncey I. Filley in days of yore. Having whipped the giants, the democracy will not be frightened by the pigmies.

THE ovation that Stone receives wherever he goes in Missouri plainly shows that the democracy made no mistake in choosing its

standard bearer. He has the confidence of the masses of the people and they show by their enthusiasm that they esteem him worthy to lead in the fight for democratic supremacy.

PETTIS county should be the first along the line of the Springfield, Sedalia, Marshall and Northern railroad to raise the sum of money asked for in order to insure the early completion of the road.

THE republican press is a great deal exercised for fear Hill's friends will not support Cleveland in New York. They might more profitably put in there time urging Platt's friend to support Harrison.

THE democrats of Missouri are not making a civil war campaign. They are simply indicting the republican party for the crimes it committed after the war was over.

STAND up for Missouri. Also stand up for the party that stands up for the state.

REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

His Old Party Associates Deserting Wily William Warner.

From the Moberly Democrat. As the campaign progresses we have a better opportunity of observing the harmony created in Missouri republican ranks, by the Silks knocking the hoodlums or Filleyites down and sitting upon them. For example, here is Cass Dulany of Moberly as deeply dyed a republican as can be found within the border of the state, who swears by all the saints that he will not vote for Bill Warner or Ben Harrison. Cass has just returned from Kansas City. He says Warner will be defeated in his own country by at least 2,500 votes. Says Cass: "Warner has been electing himself by slaughtering the rest of the republican ticket and the party in Kansas City and vicinity is not going to stand it any longer. His main organ is a paper which once bolted and roasted him unmercifully. Warner is a bolter himself. The most amusing thing is to see the Kansas City Star supporting Warner and Cleveland, the one man who believes a public office a private snap the other that 'a public office is a public trust.' Cass is a cyclone talker and a newspaper man in interviewing him cannot hope to more than get an outline of what he says. He belongs to the Filley element and is a political fighter and gives it out cold and flat that Bill Warner is not in the race. Here is harmony for you!"

A GINGER COLORED NEGRO.

A Man Under Arrest at Camden, Arkansas, Held as the Much Wanted Sedalia Negro.

Sheriff Ellis R. Smith is in receipt of another picture which the sender hopes is the much wanted Sedalia negro.

Sheriff A. Hamilton, of Camden, Ouchita county, Arkansas, arrested a negro a few days ago for carrying concealed weapons, having found upon his person a 38-calibre Hopkins pistol. The negro gave his name as Will Williams, and beyond that refused to give any information at all concerning himself. A negro woman who was following him from place to place, said that his right name was Will Haynes.

The picture received by Sheriff Smith shows him to be a most desperate looking man. The enclosed description says he is of a ginger cake color, about five feet nine inches in height, has a mole on left breast, a wound on left knee, which he claims was done by a scythe, scar on forehead near center, running down across bridge of nose, and a scar above his left eyebrow. The negro has a peculiar elevation of the right side of his upper lip, suggesting a rather marked expression during conversation.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

A Respected Citizen of Lamonte Dies of Apoplexy. Special to the DEMOCRAT.

LAMONTE, Mo., September, 5.—Jos. J. Scott, aged about sixty years, died suddenly of cerebral hemorrhage or apoplexy, this morning. He had lived in Lamonte for several years and was highly respected. He and his wife were sitting in their family room at home when he raised his hand to his temple and remarked that he had a funny feeling in his head. These words had scarcely escaped his lips when he fell forward to the floor. He died in about three hours.

Injured.

J. C. Sellers, a brakeman on the J. B. C. & L., was badly injured in a wreck Sunday on the branch. Mr. Sellers was met by a brother brakeman at Tipton and taken to the hospital at St. Louis.

"A POLITICAL SCHEME."

A Member of the A. P. A. Has Something to Say Concerning the David Ramsey Matter.

A DEMOCRAT reporter was approached by a well-known gentleman in the city on Monday, who is a member of the American Protective Association and who appeared to be much incensed over the report that the association in Sedalia had sent a circular to David Ramsey, republican candidate for county treasurer, notifying him that if he did not withdraw his daughters from the Catholic school of the Visitation Convent, at St. Louis, the A. P. A. would cause his defeat at the polls in the fall.

The gentleman said, "You can state that the association in Sedalia emphatically denies that it had anything to do with any such circular, and furthermore that it is not a part of its work to say where a man shall educate his children. Personally, I believe it a political scheme of the republican candidate to secure the sympathy of the Catholic voters."

The speaker was quite decided in his statements and was anxious that the A. P. A. should not be falsely accused nor its name used in a way that would make questionable political capital.

Tearing Down the Hills.

The Rocheport Commercial has the following to say concerning work on the M., K. & E. near that point:

"On down the river and facing the same kind of obstacles, are Haney & Evans with workmen and powder and drill, engaged in clearing the way for the iron horse. Tons of explosives are being used to crumble down this solid masonry of the carboniferous age, and rend these bluffs which have stood the storms of centuries. Passing on down the river, one can hear the constant booming of the blasts which sounds like heavy cannonading and can almost fancy himself upon a field of battle. This work is going on and is being rapidly pushed to a successful finish, and when it has been completed, will be the best road bed in the state. Last week we reported the completion of the road two miles this side of Augusta. It is now finished and cars are running upon it four miles this side of Augusta.

In the river bottom between Franklin and Rocheport, six of the eleven miles of grading are ready for the ties, and Mr. Gillett informed us that this eleven miles gap would be closed between now and the 15th of November.

Contractor Deooling has about finished his three miles contract in the bottom west of this place, and it is now believed that the entire line will be finished and ready for the rolling stock by January 1st."

WHERE IS HE?

A Chicago Woman Telegraphs to Sedalia and Wants to Know the Whereabouts of Her Agent.

A telegram was received in Sedalia Monday signed by Eugenia Arnstein, Chicago, in which she anxiously enquires about the whereabouts of Louis Loemenkind, her agent, and states that he is supposed to be hurt.

She is evidently in the theatrical business, but a thorough search in the various stage journals failed to locate her. Loemenkind was not at any of the leading hotels, and, if in the city, is in a secreted place.

Real Estate Transfers.

R. C. Sneed and wife to Susan A. McVey, lot 9 in block 2, McVey's addition. \$1,100.

D. C. Metsker to Electric Railway, Light and Power Co., lot 10 in block 1, McClure's addition, also the right of way along Third street and in Sicher's park. And all the rights and franchises of the Sedalia Street Railway Co. Consideration \$100,000.

Wm. G. Reno to Samuel H. Perkins—northeast quarter of northwest quarter of section 22, township 48, range 20, except strip lying east of Marlin branch; \$600.

J. D. Donnohue to M. Smith—lot 3, Lincolnville; \$40.

The Banks Murder Case.

Charles Banks, the negro desperado who murdered Ike Paimer, was taken before Justice Fisher Monday for examination, but had his case continued until next Monday.

Visited by a Burglar.

J. W. Walls, the harness and saddle drummer, has returned from a ten days' trip to Denver and reports a profitable journey.

Mr. Walls says that on last Thursday night during his absence a burglar visited his house at No. 310 West Seventh street and gave his wife a bad fright. She was awakened about 3 a. m. by hearing the crash of a falling shutter. She sprang from her bed and

found that the would be house-breaker had pried open the window shutter to her room but accidentally let it fall. He made haste to escape.

REV. SAM JONES.

He Speaks to a Large Number of People at Pertle Springs Yesterday.

Notwithstanding the rain, a large crowd heard the Rev. Sam Jones at Warrensburg Sunday. He delivered two sermons, one at 11 a. m. and the other at 2:30 in the afternoon.

His morning talk was on the text "What I have written, I have written," St. John 19th chapter and 22nd verse. Below is a synopsis of what he said:

"There is something awful in the thought that what you and I have written is recorded up there and will stare us in the face on the day of judgment. Conscience record, God. Conscience the reigning prince of our heart; that which approves all good and disapproves every wrong thing. That voice of God that makes you hang your head in shame at some evil action. What man or woman but what has felt the pangs of conscience and he who trifles with it commits a sin; he who neglects the voice of conscience neglects God, conscience, record.

If you remove this hand the feeling still remains that it is there, but you can't change your record up there; it abides forever. It is 'not all of life to live, nor all of death to die.'"

Conscience, record, judgment. Judgment is simply a forensic term as applied here on earth, but up there it is the final session of heaven's chancery. There are three legal ways of escaping earthly punishment for a crime; that is by force of law, force of testimony and the clemency of the governor. When you defeat justice you set up anarchy, when you set aside the law you inaugurate communism. Liberty depends on the strict enforcement of the law. Law and order are the emblems of American citizenship."

Just at this point Mr. Jones was interrupted by a child getting a glass of water. He said: "The devil is always pleased where some one interrupts a sermon. I am speaking to Missourians. There is no greater state in the union. The citizens stand for the enforcement of all the laws."

You may defeat justice here and escape judgment, but you can't do it at the great assize. "Take the wings of the morning and fly to the uttermost ends of the earth." God is there. Make your bed in hell. He is there. God is everywhere. The roads from Warrensburg lead in every direction but there is only one road to be followed after death and that leads to the judgment seat of God.

There is no dodging the law, you can't bribe His jury; you can't defy His court. All of us will stand before him on our record. "What I have written, I have written."

Who can say they never violated a single commandment? Hear the law. "He that breaketh the least commandment is guilty of all." Written testimony is the most awful. You can't change it.

I can understand men's wickedness but not women's. A fallen woman is a decoy duck of the devil. Now in leaving me, I want to warn you to look after your record. Christ is willing and able to save. Come to him. "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall whiter than snow."

The demand for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is steadily growing, from the fact that all who give it a trial are pleased with the results and recommend it to their neighbors. We feel sure that the remedy cannot be recommended too highly.—WAGLEY & SNEED, Druggists, Newton, Iowa. For sale by AUG. T. FLEISCHMANN, Druggist.

"I would rather trust that medicine than any doctor I know of," says Mrs. Hattie Mason, of Chilton, Carter Co., Mo., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine can always be depended upon, even in the most severe and dangerous cases, both for children and adults. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Aug. T. Fleischmann, druggist.

Nancy Will Try Again.

Nancy Hanks is advertised to try and lower her record at Hamilene, Minn., this week.

There has been a continual tendency to bowel disease here this season, says G. W. Shively, druggist, Wickliffe, Ky., "and an unusual demand for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I have sold four bottles of it this morning. Some remarkable cures have been effected by it and in all cases it has proved successful." For sale by August T. Fleischmann.

WILL RAISE IT.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC RAILROAD MEETING FRIDAY NIGHT.

The Proposition of the Road Accepted and a Soliciting Committee Appointed.

There was not half as large a turnout at the railroad meeting Friday night as the importance of the occasion warranted, but those who were present were earnest and sincere in desiring the early completion of the proposed road and willing to go to work at once to secure it.

Mayor Stevens called the meeting to order, spoke briefly of the importance of the matter in hand and of the great benefit the proposed line would be to Sedalia.

Dr. H. W. Wood was called to the chair and Mr. J. L. Thornton was elected secretary.

Col. O. A. Crandall, the president of the Springfield, Sedalia, Marshall and Northern railroad company, then addressed the meeting, explaining in detail the work the company had done and what it now proposed to accomplish.

The ultimate purpose, and the hope of the company, is that the proposed line shall be a part of a grand trunk line from Duluth to the Gulf of Mexico.

Col. Crandall said the company was organized more than a year ago, but owing to the sickness of President Bush nothing was done the first year except to make the survey and prepare the profiles.

This work had been completed and showed that the line would be a cheap one to build, and statistics enough had been gathered to show that the road would pay when built and in operation.

A few months ago the board of directors elected the speaker president and since that time many conferences have been had with railroad builders, all of whom agreed that the road would pay when built and in operation.

Some time ago, Gen. Drake, a gentleman largely interested in Iowa roads, had arranged a conference between the directors of the proposed road and Russell Sage, of New York.

The directors went to New York, had a conference with Sage and others and found capitalists ready and willing to put their money in the enterprise, provided the people along the line showed friendliness for and confidence in the project.

Finally, the directors had held a meeting and agreed to make this proposition to the various counties through which the road is to pass:

That the road will be built if the citizens along the line will take stock to the amount of \$280,000 and give the right of way.

The amount asked for has been apportioned as follows: Green county \$100,000, Pettis \$60,000, Saline \$60,000, Dallas \$25,000, Benton \$20,000, Hickory \$15,000.

The amount is not asked for as a donation, but as an investment. There is to be no money paid until the road is completed and in operation, when one-third of the amount becomes due; one-third is due one year later, and the remaining third in two years from the completion of the road.

Col. Crandall said it took a great deal of hard work to build railroads, but he felt sure if the amount asked for was subscribed, contracts could be made and the road built at once. Indeed the company already had several offers from parties who are ready to take the contract on the terms proposed.

Mr. Moses thought the proposition was a fair one and should be accepted. The terms are easy. We have been talking for many years about a north and south railroad and at last we have a feasible and fair proposition. He was in favor of accepting it. Would do all he could to help the enterprise.

Dr. Wood thought the proposition was all right. That the road can and will be built.

Mr. Quigley said the scheme is fair. It will cost us nothing if it fails. We can afford to pay the amount asked for if it wins. The building of the road will increase the value of Sedalia property millions of dollars.

Mr. Henry Lamm favored the project. He thought the road was needed and should be built at once.

He believed Messrs. Heard and Hastain, who are to canvass the congressional district, would subscribe liberally in order to save themselves the fatigue of long journeys over dusty roads. We certainly should have a north and south road. The speaker suggested the appointment of a committee to raise the money and get the right of way.

A resolution was offered and unanimously adopted accepting the proposition made by Col. Crandall, on condition that the other counties accept the propositions made to them.

On motion of Mr. Sangree, Messrs. Cyrus Newkirk, F. B. Meyer, J. N. Dalby, J. C. Van Riper, Chris Hye, B. G. Wilkerson and Dr. H. W. Wood were appointed as a committee to take charge of the work of raising the \$60,000 and right of way, and the committee was given power to appoint sub-committees.

On motion of Judge Hoy, the resident directors of the road were added to the committee.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the committee.

Entire harmony characterized the meeting and every man present was heartily in favor of the road and is ready to do what he can to get it.

NOT AFRAID OF CHOLERA.

No Danger at all if Care is Taken in Diet and Cleanliness Observed.

The American Druggist says: "A great many people are giving themselves unnecessary trouble about the cholera. The disease is only formidable where inadequate measures exist for grappling with it. Deficient and impure water supply is the primary cause of its origin in Asia. Dirt, ignorance and warm weather are the principal transmitters of the disease."

In Madras and Calcutta, India, the writer has seen a large mortality from cholera among the poorer classes where unsanitary conditions prevailed, while immediately around them Europeans and natives who observe ordinary precautions in food and drink were wholly free from the disease. Boiling kills all cholera germs and hence it is well, during a cholera epidemic, to boil all water and milk. Canned goods are also a safe diet at such time if used at once on opening owing to the boiling they receive in process of being packed, which effectually sterilize the contents. While it may be well enough to quarantine the low class of immigrants that have been reaching our shores from infected districts of Russia and Germany, or shut them out altogether for a time, there is no sense in people being panic-stricken here, any more than they have been in France and Spain where the cholera has prevailed more or less for several years. Hundreds of children die in this city every week from cholera infantum superinduced by bad milk, but little thought is given to it. No person need fear the cholera if he exercises ordinary care in diet, cleanliness and sanitary surroundings.

AT INDEPENDENCE.

Secretary A. L. Burr Returned This Morning—Famous Nancy Hanks—Her Appearance.

A. L. Burr returned on Friday from Independence, Ia., where he attended the great races during the past week. Mr. Burr was present when Nancy Hanks made the great 2:05 1/4 record and says that it was a scene never to be forgotten. There were hundreds of watches held on the peerless mare as she passed the different time marks. When the result of the race was learned the audience went crazy for the moment, sending terrific cheer after cheer for Nancy Hanks and her driver, Bud Doble.

Nancy Hanks is a good sized mare with dark mane and tail, of a rich bay body color and hasn't a white hair on her. Mr. Burr says she is the smoothest mover he ever saw in his life.

Deals in Dirt.

Levi Ferguson and wife to Geo. Anderson, lot 3, block 1, Vaughn's addition to Green Ridge, \$420.

James C. Connor to Pat Connor, the undivided one-fourth part, 200 acres more or less in section 15, township 45, range 23, \$700.

John J. Connor to Pat Connor, same, \$700.

A Relative of La Grippe.

A Sedalia physician informed a DEMOCRAT reporter on Friday that an epidemic of influenza similar to la grippe, the symptoms of which were a cold in the head, sore throat and a high fever, was in Sedalia. He has seen at least 300 people during the past two weeks who were suffering with it. Even horses in some parts of the county have the disease.

BEGIN IN TIME.

DREADFUL RAVAGES OF CHOLERA IN MISSOURI.

Seenes the Repetition of Which Can Only be Prevented by Timely Action.

Cholera is knocking at the doors of New York City.

Soon its march across the continent may begin.

It may leap from New York to St. Louis and from St. Louis to Sedalia.

Unless history is wrong and science in error, the dreadful scourge will leap in and manifest its presence where filth and bad sanitary conditions furnish the most congenial place to breed and propagate the germ.

Then, when the atmosphere has become poisoned with the fatal germs, sanitary measures will not avail and the disease must run its course.

There is only one safe course and that is to so carefully clean the city as to furnish the least favorable condition for the spread of the disease.

If a case of cholera had been developed in Sedalia to-day, a thousand men would to-night attend a mass meeting to urge the improvement of the sanitary condition of the city. Then before the needed precautions could be taken it might be too late.

The disease may appear here in less than one week—it may not come at all. But if we prepare to meet it we will have done our duty.

The St. Joseph Gazette has the following in regard to former cholera epidemics in Missouri, and some of the heart-breaking scenes described were witnessed by some of the readers of the DEMOCRAT:

Missouri did not escape former scourges. The most violent and fatal Asiatic cholera that ever raged in America swiftly traversed the continent and appeared in St. Louis in 1832. The present scourge resembles, in many respects, the scourge of 1832, which reaching England in the summer of 1831, and lingering through a mild winter, spread alarmingly in the spring of 1832 through Great Britain and this country.

At that time the city of St. Louis was in an excellent sanitary condition. Streets and home premises had been cleaned, and by prudent care the people enjoyed good health. But the atmosphere had become saturated with the deadly bacillus and all precaution seemed to have been in vain. It first broke out among the soldiers stationed at the outskirts of the city, and a great panic immediately followed, many citizens seeking refuge in remote parts of the state and country.

The scourge lasted six weeks. During its height twenty and thirty deaths a day were common occurrences, and when it had disappeared one in every twelve citizens had died. The following year witnessed greater fatalities. In 1849 it revisited St. Louis with fearful consequences. Business and traffic were almost suspended, and the consternation and panic were appalling.

An interesting incident in connection with this panic is found in the fact that the people, at the suggestion of city physicians, gave up vegetable food and gorged themselves with the strongest of meats. An ordinance was passed prohibiting the sale of vegetables. Deaths increased at such an alarming rate that the ordinance was repealed. Deaths reached 160 a day, and between April 30 and August 6, 4,060 died. The dread pestilence left death and desolation in its pathway. The stoutest and most able bodied persons were attacked and reduced in a few hours to skin and bones. According to Rader's account the dead were thrown unceremoniously into pits, and women often buried their own dead.

Such suffering developed many self-sacrificing heroes; among them was Dr. Lewis F. Linn, whose noble conduct in caring for the sick so endeared him to the hearts of the people that he received the appointment to represent the state in the United States senate, his predecessor having died from cholera. His fame was not confined to Missouri. His work and life were known in every western state. When he died the legislature erected a monument to his memory, and the legislatures of Wisconsin and Iowa passed resolutions in commemoration of his heroic deeds for the sick and suffering.

If the ravages of cholera in Missouri were frightful and deadly when the country was comparatively new and sparsely settled, care and vigilance must be exercised to prepare for the approach of the pestilence which has already appeared upon the Atlantic sea-board,

SAW THE DEAD ARISE.

The Nocturnal Experience of a Sedalia Negro with a Sheeted Corpse.

About 9 p. m. Friday night there was a howl of anguish and terror in a Sedalia undertaking establishment that seemed to indicate that somebody was in the clutches of the devil himself and was being spitted on a flaming fork.

During the early part of the evening, some reckless fellows told Elza Drake, a negro who drives one of the city scavenger wagons, that they would give him \$2 to sit up all night with the corpse of a poor, dead man who hadn't any friends and whom they didn't wish to see eaten up by a black cat with eyes of fire, etc.

Elza is a very superstitious negro and learned from his old grandmother many dreadful tales of the uncanny when he was a pickinny wearing a short gingham shirt in the winter and nothing but the wandering winds and a few stray beams of sunshine in the summer. He accepted the proposition, however, as it was more money than he ordinarily got for simply sitting in a chair and waiting for a funeral to take place.

At the time agreed upon Elza put in appearance with a strange lump in his throat which was hardly kept in equilibrium by the desire to get the \$2.

Before his arrival, one of the boys powdered his face, stretched himself full length on the marble slab, had his companions to nicely fold his hands and lay a dollar over each eye.

Elza was taken into the dead room and told that all they required of him was to keep watch and not annoy the corpse by allowing his teeth to chatter. He was also told that if anything strange happened—which, of course, would not—he should call in a loud voice for help. They then took their departure.

Elza sat still as a mouse. There was not a sound to disturb the awful quiet of the place; the odor of pine boxes and the long row of coffins affected him in a strange way, and the dusty attic with its cobwebs seemed to fill with terrible forms as he caught a glimpse here and there where the moonlight came through the cracks in the roof. Then he looked at the corpse. The cold, stiff form lay rigid under the white sheet. Elza was startled at his bravery when he thought of the old plantation song, "Dese Bones Shall Rise Again."

What was that! He gasped for breath. Did the corpse move? No, it was a mistake for, with his eyes bulging from their sockets, he sees that not a muscle of the dead body is changed. Slowly one of the hands moves; the kinks straighten out of Elza's hair and he will ever after bear a peculiarity of the Caucasian race—his hair is straight.

Suddenly with a horrible groan the sheeted dead moves on the slab. The negro, crazed with fright, utters a yell and springs for the stairway and only strikes the high places as he goes down.

When found at the bottom he was livid with terror and unable to walk. An examination showed that the unfortunate fellow had shattered his right ankle. He was taken to his home north of the gas works, and Dr. W. C. Overstreet set the fractured bone in a splint.

A DEMOCRAT reporter saw him this morning, and at the time Drake was almost too scared to talk. The thoughtless young fellows who played the prank are, of course, very sorry, and are "squaring things" by paying the doctor's bill and indemnifying Drake for the time he is in bed.

The "Warner Democrat" in Jail.

From the Nevada Mail.

George B. Spratt, Secretary of the Central Stone Club at Kansas City, in writing to Frank P. Anderson, of this city, concludes his letter as follows:

"There is absolutely no truth in the statement which has gone out to the effect that there were Democratic Warner clubs here. The president of the so-called club is now in jail here, and there are a lot of letters, uncalled for, lying here in the post office, addressed to one J. J. Hayden, president of one of these imaginary clubs. The mail carriers tell me there is no such man in Kansas City, as they have made diligent search all over the city and failed to locate him. The only Cleveland-Warner man we can put our hand on here is now in jail."

Sorry He Came Back.

On October 2d, 1891, Eugene Johnson, in company with two other negroes, stole a load of corn from a man near Sedalia. The two negroes were captured, but Eugene escaped and has been dodging around the country ever since.

A few days ago he returned to Sedalia and secured employment at the City hotel. Constable Ramsey got track of him and placed him under arrest this morning. Justice Fisher fined him \$5 and costs, and Johnson went to jail.

DUE TO DIRT.

The People to Blame for Inviting Epidemics.

RUSSIA'S CULPABLE NEGLIGENCE.

Opinion of a Distinguished German Physician—The Ravages in Russia—Paris, in Spite of Deaths, Says it Has No Cholera.

MUNICH, Sept. 5.—Prof. Schwenniger, one of the most celebrated doctors in Berlin and physician in ordinary to Prince Bismarck, in a talk upon the subject of cholera, says: "The plague this year follows the march of the great epidemics. It attacks Europe by the north and not by the south. It was bound, then, to reach Hamburg, since the authorities of Russia in Europe took no steps to stop it. The English officials in India took proper precautionary measures."

"There ought to be an international hygienic commission established. That is the way to kill the cholera. It must be stamped out on the spot. Other measures are useless. I do not understand the complaints made against the authorities at Hamburg. Nobody knows exactly when disease becomes epidemic in certain European capitals. Although for some months there have been daily cases of cholera the doctors did not say it was epidemic. Why, then, should the physicians of Hamburg have cried 'All is lost' when they had only ten cases? Almost all the measures taken at the moment when the epidemic broke out were illusory. When you are disinfecting a room with plenic acid throw it only in the place where the invalid is. It is not likely that the bacilli will be propagated after the disinfection."

"One of the first things is to make a city thoroughly wholesome. People ought to be made more careful in a city like Hamburg, where all kinds of refuse and filth are thrown into the water and where sewerage does not exist. About 30,000 persons dwell in cellars and live on fish. An epidemic in such cases is inevitable and it is almost impossible to prevent it running through Germany."

"It is only in healthy places, clean towns and among the well nourished that the malady will amount to little. In that case there may be a few cholera cases, but not thousands, as in Hamburg. If you become ill drink as hot as ever you can grog, camomile tea, no matter what, provided it is hot. Then if your limbs grow cold plunge into a steaming hot bath. Should these produce no effect then put yourself in the hands of God, for those are the only remedies known to be efficacious."

"The doctors can do nothing. But don't be afraid of cholera. Those only are afraid who live in dirty towns and who have not tried to ameliorate the condition of the cholera. Having neglected what they ought to have done they have prepared the way for epidemics."

European Cholera Notes.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 5.—The statistics of the cholera epidemic in this country show that throughout the whole of Russia on Thursday there were 6,673 new cases of the disease reported and that 2,754 persons died from pestilence. In this city yesterday 120 new cases and 31 deaths occurred. These thirty-one deaths, however, only comprise the mortality given in the hospital returns. During the last few days the number of unregistered new cases and deaths, which are chiefly confined to the people of the lower class, has increased, especially on the islands in the river.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 5.—The Galion line steamer Alaska which sailed hence from New York, carries 313 saloon passengers, 161 second cabin passengers and a crew of 251 men. The Cunard line steamer Aurania also sailed hence yesterday for New York. She has on board 408 saloon passengers, 165 second cabin passengers and a crew of 351 men. All aboard both steamers were in the best of health. The American consul visited the two vessels and issued a clean bill of health to each.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The North German Lloyd steamer Aller, from New York, arrived at Southampton to-day. Those of her passengers destined for Southampton were inspected before being allowed to disembark. The Aller then took aboard the passengers awaiting her at Southampton and then proceeded. She has no cholera patients or suspicious cases of sickness aboard.

HAYRE, Sept. 5.—Only one new case of cholera occurred here yesterday, but thirty-six persons who had previously been attacked by the malady died during the day. Dr. Brouardel, a high medical authority, expressed the opinion that the epidemic here will soon be stamped out.

PARIS, Sept. 5.—Forty-one persons suffering from choleraic disorders were admitted to the hospitals in this city yesterday. Twenty-four patients suffering from the disease died during the same time. Many of the victims died quickly after the first symptoms of infection had become manifest, but in no case was there found any trace of true Asiatic cholera.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 5.—The sanitary board has accepted the compromise suggested by the sultan imposing a three days' quarantine on arrivals from western Europe.

BERLIN, Sept. 5.—No fresh cases of cholera have been reported in this city to-day and the authorities are hopeful that the disease will not spread to a great extent here. The precautions against the scourge have been redoubled. The empress has subscribed 80,000 pounds toward the cost of their maintenance. A site has been chosen for a cholera barracks and 1,000 beds have been ordered.

HAMBURG, Sept. 5.—The ambulances of the city yesterday took to the hospitals 325 cholera patients, of whom 197 died. Five hundred and twenty-eight cholera cases and 329 deaths, not previously reported, were registered yesterday, in pursuance of police orders.

CHOLERA BARRED OUT.

Success of the Health Officers at the Port of New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Cholera has not yet succeeded in passing the gates of quarantine. It has not even sought for admission since the plague infested ship Moravia arrived to report the twenty-two deaths which had occurred aboard her since she sailed from Hamburg.

The last reports received from the Moravia, anchored off Hoffman island, stated that no new cases had developed among the passengers and that the convalescents were doing well. This would seem to be good news enough for the people of this city for one day, but they may further comfort themselves with the assurance that the quarantine authorities, the local and state authorities and even the national government have all taken a hand in the life and death game of keeping the cholera out. With regulations which are iron bound and precautions which seem to cover every avenue of danger, backed up by an official circular from the treasury department against further immigration from infected ports, there seems to be no warrant for a "cholera scare."

"Of course there is danger to our people," said Health Officer Jenkins to-day, "but that is no reason why people should get unnecessarily alarmed. An epidemic of cholera mania is the next worse thing to an epidemic of the disease itself. The people, as represented by the authorities, are being protected by everything that medical science and common sense can suggest. What more can be done? Let people observe the precautionary advice that has been so widely disseminated by the board of health and they can then rest assured that they have reduced the danger of an epidemic in the city to an absolute minimum."

RACING MEN ARRESTED.

Attempt to Break Up the Garfield Park Enterprise at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—While the first race was being run at Garfield park yesterday, Inspector Lewis, with Lieutenants Roche and Hartnell and a numerous body of officers, came upon the track and put thirteen jockies, Judge Clark, Secretary Swigart, Starter Pettengill and a number of Pinkerton watchmen and track hands under arrest. Pettengill made a dash for liberty, but was captured after a lively chase. All were subsequently released on bail. The move was made at the instance of private individuals who are determined to close up the track.

The only race run was a half mile dash, won by Minnie S. Contrary second, Laura Abraham third. Time, 0:49 1/2.

All bets were declared off as Judge Clark was arrested just as the horses reached the wire, and he was so surprised at finding himself in custody that he forgot to watch the horses. The track management declares that it will have races as usual.

The Curtis Funeral.

WEST BROOK, S. I., Sept. 3.—The funeral of the late George William Curtis took place yesterday afternoon at this village. Rev. Dr. Chadwick, of the Unitarian church, in Brooklyn, read the burial service, and the remains were conveyed to the old Moravian churchyard, followed by three carriages containing Mrs. Curtis, Frank G. Curtis, Miss Curtis and a few relatives of the family. The remains were placed in a vault. The bodies of Commodore Vanderbilt and William H. Vanderbilt also lie in this historic old churchyard.

Crete Bank Closed.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 3.—A special to the Bee from Crete, Neb., says: The Nebraska State bank of this city closed its doors yesterday. The bank is capitalized at \$500,000 and was recently reorganized. George D. Stephens, the former cashier, held the controlling interest. He left for Chicago August 22, and has not been seen since. His present whereabouts are unknown.

Bunco, Jr.'s Fast Pacing.

BANGOR, Me., Sept. 3.—At the Eastern Maine fair grounds yesterday Bunco, Jr., paced a mile in 2:13 1/4, breaking the world's record for trotting and pacing on a half-mile track.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Patrick Egan, minister at Chili, has left for home.

Pine Bluff, Ark., has increased its saloon license in order to pay its water rent.

A yellow fever scare occurred at New Orleans, two sick men on the steamship Denia causing it.

The schooner Nell Woodward was wrecked near Southampton, Ont. The mate and a seaman were drowned.

Congressman Charles F. Hooker was renominated by the democratic convention of the Seventh Mississippi district.

Patrick Hawley died near Wilkes barre, Pa., from a rattlesnake bite notwithstanding that he drank a large quantity of whisky.

J. J. Oustatt, a wealthy farmer of Ridgeway, Mo., committed suicide at the insane asylum in St. Joseph. He had been confined there.

Small notes to the amount of \$7,000,000 were shipped to various places in the country by the treasury department up to the end of August, to facilitate the movement of crops.

Clearing house returns for the week ended September 2 showed an average decrease of 14.8 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the decrease was 21.7.

The reciprocity convention met at Grand Forks, S. D. The purpose was to further commercial relations with Canada in an amicable way. The next convention will be at St. Paul, Minn.

The democratic congressional conventions at Philadelphia made nominations as follows: First district, E. G. Finnigan; Second district, John J. Maloney; Fourth district, Elbridge E. Nock.

The Nebraska League of Republican clubs has elected the following officers: President, I. W. Lansing, Lincoln; vice-president, B. H. Robinson, Omaha; secretary, Brad Slaughter, Omaha; delegates to Buffalo, John M. Thurston, Omaha, and Frank W. Collins, Lincoln.

Sedalia Democrat.

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Governor—W. J. STONE.
Lieutenant Governor—J. B. O'MEARA.
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Circuit Judge—RICHARD FIELD.
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Representative—R. W. PRIGMORE.
Judge Eastern Dist.—R. E. FERGUSON.
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Collector—MICHAEL DOHERTY.
Treasurer—JOSEPH S. HUGHES.
County Attorney—W. D. STEELE.
Coroner—EMIL MUEHL.
Surveyor—T. O. STANLEY.
Assessor—J. M. LOGAN.
Administrator—J. R. CLOPTON.
Constable—W. D. WALLACE.

CONGRESSMAN MANSUR wants every Missourian to do his duty, and they are going to do it.

PETTIS is a democratic county, and therefore every man on the local ticket will be elected if democrats do their duty.

THE Australian voting system worked splendidly in Arkansas. It gave a free ballot, a fair count, and a big democratic victory.

THE New York *World* thinks Harrison's letter of acceptance sounds like a stump speech. Yes, and a very poor stump speech at that.

THE Kansas City *Journal*, since the cool weather commenced, has undertaken the task of proving that a "mortgage is a source of prosperity rather than a curse."

THE republican campaign managers have run a six per cent. assessment on the employees in the government printing office, and it is either put up or get out.

THE Western Kansas man who is laughing himself to death, says the Kansas City *Star*, probably heard some republican politician say that the foreigner pays the tariff tax.

THERE is no sense in being afraid of cholera. It is wise and prudent, however, to be afraid of those conditions which encourage and facilitate the spread of any epidemic disease.

HARRISON's letter of acceptance is sent out from Washington City, but it plainly shows internal evidence of having been written at "Loon Lake," and by one who had become thoroughly acclimated.

SO SURE as the republican party secures control of the government an "election law" or force bill will be enacted as the first step in the march of centralization that shall disfranchise the laboring people of the country.

HARRISON sticks to the force bill as an issue. In this the republican journals that have been trying to dodge the responsibility of advocating such a measure can see that the issue is not deadlier than their candidate.

SENATOR VEST's position is quite acceptable to the republicans. They would vastly prefer to fight the force bill than to defend the McKinley law.—*Kansas City Star*.

"Senator Vest's position" in his speech here was certainly "quite acceptable" to the democrats, for it required the republicans to fight for the force bill, to defend the McKinley bill, to apologize for the record of their party in this state and to hang their heads at the cas-

tigation of their candidate for governor. In fact it was a model speech—in fact, three model speeches all condensed into one masterly effort which utterly demolished the opposition.

THE FRAUD OF PROTECTION.

The most heartless fraud ever perpetrated upon working people is the claim that a protective tariff—that is a high tax upon the necessities of life—increases wages.

It is an absurdity on its face, but it has deceived many a working man who has year after year voted for "protection" only to see his wages go down while his employer grew rich.

The experience at Homestead, however, has awakened thousands who never examined the subject before.

*The spectacle of Carnegie, the high priest of protection, reducing the wages of his employes and then calling in hired mercenaries to shoot them down when they objected, explodes the whole shameless deception.

Every day it becomes plainer that competition, and not free-trade, makes low wages.

This is proven by the fact that some of the best paid laborers in the country are workers in "unprotected" industries, as well as by the further fact that many of the poorest paid operatives work in the highly protected factories and mines.

Where there are two men competing for the same job in order to secure food and clothing for their families, wages will be low and the only effect of a protective tariff is to increase the cost of living.

The increased cost of living, levied as a tribute from every wage earner in the land, goes in the form of increased earnings into the coffers of the Carnegies, and constitutes the colossal fortunes that are being piled up in the hands of the favored class.

If an industry is broken down in Europe by reason of our high tariff taxes, the operatives are forced by their necessities to come to America and become competitors of American workmen; in order to secure employment they must offer to work for lower wages than those received by the men they seek to supplant; they in turn are supplanted by others who will work for even lower wages, and thus the price of labor is depreciated.

The only salvation for the working man is the "protection" of fair and just laws and the repeal of the system which confers special favors upon certain classes.

The republican party is nowhere and at no time the real friend of the working man; it is not the party of the people; it is not the defender of the masses, but of the classes. It is dominated by the plutocratic influence which secured its power for oppression through the republican policy.

Therefore the working man who votes the republican ticket not only votes to tax himself for the benefit of the protected monopolists, but also contributes to keep in power the influence which is everywhere and at all times most antagonistic to the interests of labor.

If the government owned, controlled and operated railroads, telegraphs and telephones, says the *Moberly Democrat*, when new railroads were constructed the government would select the route and do the work. If the people's party was in power, it would do nearly all the building in states that supported the people's party. Why? Because it would increase the population of the section through which they are built and thereby increase the people's party vote. Whatever political party happened to be in power would so use this convenient and effective weapon. Railroad building, like postoffices, would go with a political pull and states not in "de push" would be paying taxes to build railroads for the development of sister states. This is one of the beauties of government ownership of railroads. How does it strike you?

THE "Warner democrats," such a large crop of which were promised a few months ago, seem to be very difficult to find. There may be a few mugwumps, whose only title to the name of democrat was a vote for Cleveland in 1888, who will vote for Warner this year, but

they are few and far between and will not by any means off-set the gain the democracy receives through the major's brass band campaign.

BLAINE's letter on the campaign, coming just after Harrison's letter of acceptance, utterly ignores the issue of federal control of elections made so prominent both in the president's letter and in his recommendations to congress. This attitude of Blaine emphasizes the differences between the two factions of the republican party. Blaine has never favored force as a means to retain control of the country, and for this reason, with all of his acknowledged ability and popularity, he was not deemed a fit candidate by the plutocratic machine that controls Harrison and dominated the national republican convention. If the "Plumed Knight" had desired to administer a slap in the face to Little Ben, he could not have accomplished it more neatly than he did.

THE people of the United States are not to be deceived by Harrison's proposition for a non-partisan commission of federal officials to manage elections. All the world remembers the "non-partisan electoral commission" which gave to Mr. Hayes the office to which Samuel J. Tilden had been honestly and fairly elected, and by its unfair and corrupt decision brought even the federal supreme court into disrepute. No, Mr. Harrison, the people of the various states and communities are perfectly competent to manage elections, count the votes and thus choose the officials who are make and administer the laws. No federal machine is needed, and it is demanded only by those who are conscious that their policy and their methods are at variance with the popular will.

THE people of this country are opposed to religious proscription, but they are not to be caught with the sly campaign dodge of martyrdom. A prominent member of the A. P. A., whose name can be given if necessary, is authority for the statement that that order never sent any circular or demand to Mr. David Ramsey that he take his daughter from the catholic school she has been attending. This brings up squarely an issue of fact.

IN HIS letter of acceptance Harrison foolishly undertakes the task of riding at the same time the McKinley horse of trade exclusion called "Protection" and the Blaine steed of trade extension called "Reciprocity." They are both intended to deceive the American people and are frauds, but as they are traveling in opposite directions poor little Ben will fall between them.

MAJOR WARNER is campaigning in Southeast Missouri and his journalistic supporters say he has "invaded the realm of the mossbacks." Such insults to the section in which they live will not cause Southeast Missourians to look very kindly upon the windy major. It is a kind of "standing up for Missouri" they are not accustomed to see.

THE sugar trust, which the McKinley bill was careful not to injure while it was cutting the tariff off of raw sugar, has lately increased the price of refined sugar seven-sixteenths of a cent per pound.

SENATOR VOORHEES' great speech on the Homestead strike will never get old. Every working man should read it every year as long as the fraud of protection is advocated.

THE democracy appeals to the people this year with good clean tickets. Every nominee from top to bottom is worthy the support of every real democrat.

THREE hundred thousand copies of Stone's St. Louis speech are being circulated by the democratic state committee.

JIM CORBETT is dividing honors with Nancy Hanks in the sporting world. This is a bad year on champions.

PINKERTONISM is the product of protection.

THE only curiosity the general public entertained as to Harrison's letter of acceptance was as to the position he would take on the force

bill. He is obstinate enough to stick to the measure and thus shows more honesty of purpose or courage of conviction than many of his supporters. Ben is for plutocracy even to the point of popular disfranchisement.

A MAN WITH A GRAVEYARD.

He Owns it, Bones, Stones and all, by Right of Purchase.
From the Kansas City Star.

The most curious thing about the town of Sweet Springs is the circumstance of a man owning a graveyard. Years ago a man named Herring owned a farm in the south part of town and allowed the people to bury their dead in a little plot on the place. As long as he lived graves were dug and people were buried on his farm. After his death a mysterious, unfeeling thing called "the estate," took charge of things. Then it was that people learned that there had never been any cemetery association formed, no deed of the cemetery plot made, and that "the estate" owned the whole business. As the town grew more doctors came and the old cemetery could not hold all the people that died. So a large new one was laid out a mile on the other side of town. Some of the bodies were removed, but many had no friends living and were left in the old ground. "The estate" put the old graveyard up at auction and an enterprising citizen bought it, bones, tombstones and all. He is not a vicious, warlike man neither is he a doctor and it is not easy to see what he can want of the place, unless with something of the instinct of a shrewd plunger on 'change he is holding for resurrection day, anticipating a great rise in bones. For present profit he turns his horses and hogs into the enclosure to graze and they keep the grass well nipped down so that only thistles and weeds grow up. Some of the tombstones have fallen. Others are leaning and it seems like a desolate place with the chickens clucking and scratching around. If Gray could see the place he might write an elegy, although the surroundings would come nearer prompting a philippic.

Symptoms of Cholera.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The first symptoms of cholera are generally painless diarrhea for a time varying from an hour to a couple of days, followed by vomiting. The skin grows cold by degrees, great debility comes on and cramps attacks the limbs. The temperature of different parts of the body varies to a surprising degree, and finally comes on the fatal collapse with its horrible thirst, oppression in breathing, loss of voice, suppression of the natural secretion, disappearance of all pulse, cold, blue skin and freezing breath. Death occurs on an average in eighteen hours, but in the cholera plagues of India the march of the disease has been so swift that in ten minutes after the first symptoms were shown death resulted. Sometimes before the skin grows icy a reaction takes place and the patient has a lease on life. Recovery may become complete then, almost as quickly as the affection reduced the body; but again, a low fever may supervene and the poor patient be dragged to death with more tortures and more leisure, several days perhaps elapsing before he finally succumbs. After death the body becomes rigid very soon, sometimes even within an hour. Startling movements of the corpse sometimes alarm the surviving friends. Those dead from cholera have been seen to slowly lift their arms above their chests, clasp them, unclasp them and clasp them again, open the eyes and roll them, and even move the feet. Sometimes when life is extinct the body grows warm after stiffening with cold and thus inspires the poor relatives with the frantic hope that the loved one is not dead. After death the large organs of the body, brain, spleen and kidneys are found gorged with blood. The stomach and intestinal canal are greatly congested and swollen, but the lungs seem to have been squeezed of all fluid matter and the gall bladder is unusually full of bile. The blood drawn from the veins of a cholera patient during life is dark, thick and tarry, scarcely capable of flowing.

Common cholera morbus alone, when severe, resembles epidemic cholera so much as to be easily mistaken for it, as the collapsed stage of one preceding death is almost identical with the collapsed stage of the other. But cholera morbus is caused by an irritant in the stomach and bowels, and is clearly an affection of them and neither a systematic disorder nor an epidemic.

New Dry Goods Firm.

It is understood that a new dry goods firm will occupy the new Cassidy building, just north of the Ott pharmacy, when the structure is completed, which will be about October 1st. The firm name is Hale & Whitsett, the gentlemen coming from Macon, Mo.

He Will Stay 'Em.

Arthur Ferguson, the obliging gentleman at Fleischman's pharmacy, is taking a vacation. He shouldered his trusty blunderbuss and started for the wilds around Hughesville where he proposes to tackle anything from a bear to a grasshopper.

Political Candidates



Sedalia Carpet Company
CORNER THIRD AND LAMINE.
Every Street Car Passes Our Door.

When in Sedalia
GO TO THE
Kaiser :-: Restaurant
FOR YOUR MEALS
There You Get the Best
IN :-: THE :-: CITY.

Attention :-: Democrats.

The best trade reputation you ever had or ever will get is to depend for honest dealing in the old Democratic Clothing House of Blair Bros., notwithstanding Peter Funk advertisements.

GO TO BLAIR'S.

A Timely Legend.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

That fear of cholera kills more people than the cholera itself was illustrated by a story told by an old German citizen yesterday. Not many years ago, while the cholera was raging in parts of Germany and extending daily its baneful influence, an old doctor, taking an evening stroll outside the gates of his town, saw coming towards him a horrible object. Its form and shape was human, but its aspect was a mass of corruption.

"Who are you?" asked the doctor.

"I am the cholera."
"Where are you going?"
"I am going to that town."

The doctor, terrified, pleaded and begged for the monster to change its route, but to no purpose. Its road led through the town and into the town it must go. But to compromise with the good old doctor the cholera promised not to kill more than five people in the town. Next morning the physician was called to a patient whom he found to have the cholera. The cases multiplied hourly and consternation spread among the people of the city, and all those who could get away did so. There were not five but there were 5,000 deaths in the town. After the cholera had subsided the doctor in his walks, again met the cholera spectre, and upbraided it for not having kept its word with him. Said the cholera: "I swear I have kept my promise—not killed more than five of your fellow-citizens. The others died of fear."

Pinkham's Dates in Pettis.

Hon. C. L. Pinkham, of Springfield, whose canvass as candidate for congress on the peoples' party ticket in the Seventh district has been interfered with by sickness and death in his family, will stump Pettis county from October 3d to the 8th.

His daughter, a young lady just blooming into womanhood, was buried at Springfield last Saturday.

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THE APHRO MEDICINE CO.
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OVERSTREET, THE DRUGGIST.

Nominaten by those who know of our services to the people, endorsed and ratified by public approval, we will be re-elected as usual, to furnish the greatest bargains at all times. Here are a few campaign stunners.

Window Shades, 25c.
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Carpets 12½c yd. upwards at

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Has succeeded beyond his sanguine expectations in securing the services of a first-class Operator. He aims to lead in all classes of fine work done in

DENTISTRY.

Including Crown and Bridge work, Aluminum and Gold Plates, &c. Dr. Peterson does full justice to his Michigan recommendations.

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Special brand of Imperial Beer.

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The Celebrated French Cure.

Warranted "APHRODITINE" or money refunded.

IS SOLD ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE TO cure any form of nervous disease or any disorder of the generative organs of either sex, whether arising from the excess of Stimulants, Tobacco or Opium, or through youthful indiscretion, over indulgence, &c., such as Loss of Brain Power, Wakefulness, Bearing down Palms in the back, Seminal Weakness, Hysteria, Nervous Prostration, Nocturnal Emissions, Leucorrhoea, Dizziness, Weak Memory, Loss of Power and Impotency, which if neglected often lead to premature old age and insanity. Price \$1.00 a box, 6 boxes for \$5.00. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

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THE LADY'S FRIEND.
Our PERFECT SPRING Free with every bottle. It CLEANS, does not STAIN, PREVENTS STRICTURE, cures GONORRHEA and GLEET in 3 to 5 days. A QUICK CURE for LEUCORRHOEA or WHITES. Sold by all Druggists. Address: MALYDOR MANUFACTURING CO., LANCASTER, ENGL.

STONE TALKS.

HE DENOUNCES ALL FORMS OF RELIGIOUS PROSCRIPTION.

An Enthusiastic Kansas City Audience Heartily Endorses His Views on the Subject.

From the Nevada Mail.

The democracy had a grand rally at Kansas City, Saturday evening. An immense crowd turned out to hear Col. Stone, Senator Vest and Maj. Dalton talk. Col. Stone was received with a grand ovation. He spoke of the grandeur of Kansas City, the relations of the democratic party to the laboring people, the vuestion of immigration, and closed his address as follows in reference to Maj. Warner's charge of religious fanaticism.

"And now I come to a still more personal matter and to a point upon which I especially desire to say a few words this evening. Major Warner has introduced, into this campaign for the first time in twenty years the subject of religious fanaticism. He himself has charged me with religious intolerance. What act of mine or what word of mine could justify such a charge or even suggest a cause for it I am sure I do not know. Never in my life did I write a word or think or dream a thought that suggests religious intolerance." (Cheers).

Colonel Stone then took from his pocket a copy of the resolutions passed by the Catholic Knights of America, in which Colonel Stone has been directly censured for not vindicating the Catholics after his nomination at Jefferson City against reflections that had been cast upon them in some of the measures of the campaign.

"I did protest against this bringing of church matters into the party campaign in my conversation and never thought of it after. Those were exciting times and the convention was delayed until a very late hour in the night. It was natural that other than the great issues of the moment should be crowded out, and there is not another man who would not have done in this respect just as I did."

Col. Stone then referred to an editorial in the *Western Cross* disbelieving that he was guilty of any intolerance against the Catholic church but expressing the hope that he would make a bold denial.

"It does seem to me contemptible," said Col. Stone, "that a candidate of a great party, especially of the party founded by Thomas Jefferson, must be called upon to answer such petty attacks. This editorial says that it is rumored that I said I didn't care a — for the Catholic vote. Must I answer such a charge or rumor? (Cries of No! No!) Of course not. If I had thought so I never would have dared to say so; and since I have never thought so, I can only repudiate it with loathing and contempt.

"Is it possible that for these rumors some will scratch my name? They will have to vote for another — and for whom? For Major Warner who charges me with religious intolerance. Thank God, I never indorsed a political party that not only disfranchised and imprisoned citizens but incarcerated priests and ministers for preaching the Word." (Prolonged cheers.)

THE REPUBLICANS ALARMED.

Active Work of Democrats in the West Excites Their Apprehension.

E. Rosewater, editor of the *Omaha Bee* and national committeeman from Nebraska, arrived from New York to-day, says a Chicago special. He announced that a meeting of the western executive committee of the national committee would be held in Chicago within a week or ten days to look over the situation and determine whether there is need of extra effort to counteract the active work now being done in the west by the democratic campaign committee.

MADE A CLEAN SWEEP.

Democrats Carry Arkansas by a Majority of From 15,000 to 20,000.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 6.—The general state election was held in Arkansas yesterday under the new election law and has resulted in a clean sweep for the democracy. The following ticket is elected by majorities ranging from 15,000 to 20,000.

William F. Fishback, governor; S. H. Armstead, secretary of state; S. M. Mills, auditor; R. M. Morrow, treasurer; James P. Clark, attorney-general; Joshua H. Shinn, superintendent of public instruction; C. B. Myers, commissioner of state lands; John D. Adams, commissioner of agriculture; W. E.

Hemingway, associate justice of the supreme court.

The opposition, the republicans and the people's party, lost everywhere, especially the people's party. The democrats polled the largest negro vote in nearly every county ever known.

GREATEST THAT EVER LIVED.

So Says a Great Horse Paper of Kentucky Union in Her Independence Race.

The *Spirit of the Times and Sportsman*, one of the highest acknowledged authorities in racing matters, has the following to say of the great race at Independence, Mo., which was won by Kentucky Union: In the 2:25 class trotting, the field numbered twelve good ones, and the talent were cautious in their selection, but finally united on the Aberdeen filly at small odds. The first heat was won by Kentucky Union in 2:18 1/4. The second heat Kentucky Union came out of the brush at the quarter and led to the wire by three open lengths, finishing in the good time of 2:14 3/4. The third heat was the same, except that the time was a shade slower, 2:16 1/2.

The winner is a 3-year-old filly by Aberdeen, out of a mare by Kentucky Central and is owned by Alexander & Renshaw of Tipton, Mo.

Her three heats of 2:18 1/4; 2:14 3/4; 2:16 1/2; demonstrated that she is the greatest racing 3-year-old that ever lived. But one 3-year-old ever beat her time in a race, Axtell, and but one ever equalled it, Fanstino.

AND THE FLOODS CAME.

Someone Cuts Holes in a Tin Roof and Causes Damages to the Extent of About \$1000.

The building at the northeast corner of Main and Kentucky streets is known as the old Star saloon building. The lower floor is occupied by the saloon of Mr. J. Fisher, and the second is a mansion de joie known as the "Chicago house," which is extravagantly fitted up with costly furniture, fine carpets, pictures and bric-a-brac.

During the rain Sunday morning, Mr. Fisher was surprised to find his roof leaking and upon going up stairs saw the "Chicago house" a great pond of water. The rain running through the roof in torrents. An examination showed that a new tin roof, recently put on at a cost of \$300, had been cut to pieces by some one and ruined. The tin had been cut with shears and the edges turned up to catch the water.

Mr. Fisher with the aid of his employees got a large quantity of putty and succeeded in stopping the overflow.

The identity of the culprit is unknown, but the police have the matter in hand and will try and locate him. The damage is estimated at \$1,000.

LOST HIS NERVE.

A Thief Takes \$5 Out of a Purse Containing \$75—He Leaves No Clue.

Mrs. James Gatlin, living on West Fourth street, had a rather queer experience with a burglar Monday.

Her husband, before leaving at morning, gave her \$75, which she placed in her purse and left on a dresser. The money was in various bills, a \$5 note being placed by itself in a separate partition of the pocket-book.

During the day Mrs. Gatlin had occasion to use it, but upon looking found that it had strangely disappeared. The remainder of the money had not been touched. The thief evidently lost his nerve and was afraid to take the whole amount. Mrs. Gatlin is unable to account for the loss.

SALINE AT WORK.

Raising Money for the Proposed Railroad.

At a meeting of the Miami, Marshall and Blackwater township committees this afternoon at the court house, says the *Democrat-News*, a county committee was organized through which the various committees will be increased for the purpose of raising subscriptions and securing the right of way for the proposed north and south railroad. W. M. Walker was chosen permanent chairman and P. H. Rea secretary.

Didn't Bring Back the Seine.

A number of days ago, Louis Bremer borrowed a seine from Will Hughes. He failed to return it, however, and a warrant was sworn out charging him with obtaining goods under false pretenses. He was taken before Justice Fisher and a fine of \$1 and costs imposed upon him. At the latest account he was hustling to pay it.

When in Sedalia

Go to Kaiser's restaurant for your meals. We buy only choice cuts of meats and the best vegetables in season.

PECK EXPOSES PECK.

A Private Letter Giving the Lie to His Published Report.

The following letter from New York Labor Commissioner Peck to his former partner, W. H. Greenhow, of the *Hornersville Tribune*, written only a little more than three months ago, will now be read with interest:

ALBANY, May 10, 1892.—I was glad to see you take up the *Times'* assertion that my reports proved that the working men had received increased wages, and reply to it as you did. I notice, however, that the same paper of yesterday again refers to my report of 1891. It claims that I show that there were 1,941 instances of advanced wages for 1891 and 2,086 cases in which the hours of labor were shortened, while it records only 441 cases of reduction. Whether the *Times* has purposely attempted to deceive its readers I don't pretend to say, taken from this bureau report for 1890 and 1891, the year before the McKinley bill went into effect and not the year after, as it would have the public believe.

However, it makes no special difference for the reason, as you clearly set forth, that in every instance of either the increase of wages or shortening of hours it was the direct result of the demands of organized labor, and for no other conceivable cause. When my report for 1891 does come out the *Times* and all the protection papers of the whole country will have to stand from under. I am tabulating the data and statistics of the industrial census I have taken for the year before and the year after the McKinley bill went into effect, and enough has been demonstrated to warrant me in claiming that it will furnish the most complete refutation of the theories of the protectionists in regard to wages that has ever been published.

I shall also continue the results of all labor disturbances occurring in the state during the last year, and show that out of the thousands of successful strikes for increase of wages not one was or is attributal to protection. And I shall show from the manufacturers themselves that in no single instance where there was an increase of wages was it voluntary on their part. Except in individual cases every increase was the result of the demand on the part of employees enforced through their organizations.

CHARLES F. PECK.

RAILROAD COMMITTEES.

The Gentleman Who Will Canvass for the Sedalia, Springfield, Marshall and Northern.

The committee appointed last Friday night at the railroad meeting at the court house has commenced its work in a most business-like way. It is composed of the following well-known gentlemen:—C. Hye, J. N. Dalby, B. F. Wilkerson, Frank Meyer, R. H. Moses, O. A. Crandall, J. B. Quigley, Dr. H. W. Wood, W. L. Porter and J. C. Van Riper. At a meeting held yesterday afternoon, Judge J. N. Dalby was elected permanent chairman of the committee and J. C. Van Riper permanent secretary. The securing of subscriptions was then discussed and the following committees appointed to commence an active canvass.

On Ohio street, south of Main and all west of Osage street—Chris Hye, chairman, J. C. Thompson, I. Frensdorf, Henry Lamm and Chas. McLaughlin.

On Main street and all north—Wm. Bard, chairman, S. P. Johns, E. G. Cassidy, J. C. Farmerlee and Morris Harter.

On Osage street, from Main south and all west—Frank Meyer, chairman, J. E. Ritchey, Bell Hutchinson, C. E. Messerly and Maj. Wm. Beck.

All east of Ohio street to M., K. & T. railroad—B. G. Wilkerson, chairman, S. H. Beiler, Dr. H. W. Wood, James Glass and Adam Fisher.

All east of M., K. & T. railroad—A. P. Morey, chairman, Pat McEnroe, V. P. Hart, Dr. Ira Bronson and Chas. Hoffman.

The gentlemen who have the work in hand are composed of Sedalia's most progressive citizens and will push things to the utmost. The north and south railroad is now within reach of Sedalia, and not a moment should be lost in getting it.

Afraid of It.

From the Carthage Democrat.

Saturday the *Democrat* issued a challenge to the *Banner*, daring that paper to publish Stone's St. Louis speech, and agreeing to furnish the type at our expense. We repeat the challenge. The *Democrat* gladly gave its readers Warner's Sedalia speech—not fearing the result with any of our readers. We now give them Stone's speech, so that they will see more clearly than ever the fallacy of all of Warner's statements. It is democratic to read both sides. It is fair to do so.

We have offered and will offer to furnish Stone's speech to the readers of the daily and weekly *Banner*, without cost to the editor of that republican organ which has already published Warner's speech. Here is Banner's reply to our offer: "The *Banner* is engaged in publishing a newspaper containing reliable and live news, and not columns of fakes and misrepresentations, thanks." Why isn't the *Banner* willing to let its readers judge for themselves whether Stone's statements are misrepresentations? Is the *Banner* afraid to trust to the intelligence of its readers?

Railroad Attorneys.

The Springfield *Democrat*, itself a constant fighter of railroads, strikes a telling blow in these words: "The Carthage *Press* says that Stone will not be elected because he was supported for the nomination by a Jasper county railroad attorney. In fact the *Press* doesn't seem to know that there is any other issue in the campaign but 'railroad.' While it is howling so much about Stone's supporters it ought to be honest enough with the poor, deluded people who buy it for a newspaper to tell them that Maj. Wm. Warner, the republican candidate for governor, is the political attorney of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railway at Kansas City. In telling that it would not be amiss to add that W. S. Shirk, who heads the list of republican supreme court judge candidates, is an assistant to the general attorney of the Mo. Pacific railway and occupies a chair in the general offices of that road in St. Louis. Wm. J. Stone never was regularly employed by a railroad."

CAUGHT IN SEDALIA.

A Knob Noster Young Man Makes a Bad Break and Steals a Gold Watch.

Last Sunday night Mike Reedy, a young man at one time in the Missouri Pacific shops, stole a gold watch from the livery stable of John Foster, at Knob Noster, while the latter was asleep.

The officers in Sedalia were notified to be on the lookout. Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, Constable Ramsey and Policeman Scally ran across Reedy and placed him under arrest. On his person was found a pawn ticket for the watch which he had "soaked" with Henry Leist for \$5, the timepiece being valued at about \$20.

Constable Swearinger came to Sedalia last night and took the prisoner to Knob Noster.

CARELESS CHILDREN.

Their Playing with Fire Caused the Loss of Two Earnes with Their Contents.

Both fire companies were called to Eleventh and Kentucky streets yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock by the discovery of fire in a barn belonging to J. P. Lane, local manager of the Western Union Telegraph Co. The barn was destroyed together with a wood house and work house. Damage about \$400 with an insurance of \$100 on the barn.

Immediately across the alley was the barn of Mrs. M. S. Cotton which caught fire from the Lane barn and was destroyed. It contained several household effects. The total loss in this case is about \$500. There was \$250 insurance on the household goods.

The fire companies were unable to do anything from the fact that there was no fire plug in the near vicinity.

The fire is supposed to have been started accidentally by some children.

A Handsome Present.

A few days ago "Elder" E. R. Marvin had a birthday. Now, a birthday with "Elder" is no ordinary day, and when he considered the fact that he reached the happy age of 41 years without a hair missing, he decided to invite his friends. "Elder" for several years has been quite Teutonic in tastes, and of course a large number of the Turnvereins were present. At the close of the evening the genial and happy Ed. was presented with the hand-somest meerschaum pipe the writer ever saw. It is elaborately carved and ornamented and will be preserved as one of the owner's most priceless jewels.

A Morning Marriage.

At 8 o'clock this morning Mr. Joseph B. Knaus, the popular young business man with Guenther Bros., and Miss Mary Klink were married at the Sacred Heart Catholic church by Rev. Father B. Dickman. The attendants were Deputy County Recorder J. E. Inhauser and Miss Lulu Klink, a sister of the bride. The *Democrat* wishes a most happy life for the young people.

She's After the Railroad.

From the Springfield Leader.

Sedalia is now on the move for the northern railroad. Sedalia is a rustler and generally gets what it goes after.

COUNTY COURT.

Bills Allowed and a Tax Levy Made—Bridges Ordered Built.

Court met September 5th, all the judges present.

Warrants issued to paupers were as follows: Wills Hopkins, \$4; Jack Barnes, \$5; Mrs. Hewitt, \$3; M. Hathaway, \$3; Mrs. Clegg, \$3; Mary Laws, \$5; Wm. Arnold, \$7.50; L. F. Allen, \$3; Mrs. Purcell, \$5; Larkin Biggs, \$4; Mrs. Sanders, \$5; Wm. Thomas, \$3; W. R. Welch, \$20; Mrs. Stanford, \$5; N. L. Richards, \$5; Mrs. Sprague, \$25; Bettie Brown, \$6; Smithton paupers, \$10; Judge Conway, \$14; Malinda Ructar, \$3.

Bills and accounts approved and warrants ordered in payment as follows:

W. P. Anderson \$108 board and care of county paupers.

C. A. Leftwich \$70 repairs on Kelleman bridge.

Helvey & Son \$28.05 repairs on King (26) bridge.

Fred King \$25 to repairs on Glassburn bridge.

W. P. Anderson \$50 fuel for poor farm.

Bryant Curran \$62 50 lumber for Muddy bridge s 25, t 46, r 22.

Bent Rees \$90 building bridge on Sedalia and Hughesville road.

Z. F. Forbes \$26 settlement as overseer of district No. 6.

Thos Haines \$25 for use in dist No 12.

J. T. Cowan \$180 for repairing Brushy bridge, s 5, t 45, r 21.

T. A. Fowler \$360 40 criminal fee bills.

E. R. Smith, 99 30 sheriff.

Louis Klein, 6 50 chairman.

Jno S Slaven, 108 50 surveyor.

Officer Doty, 24 20 city paupers.

J. E. Hillis, 3 00 pauper coffins.

McLaughlin Bros, 6 00 pauper coffins.

E. Johnston, 3 40 clothing for pris'r.

Gardner & Stanley Co, \$3 50 coal for jail.

Jno W Hicks, \$ 3 70 brooms court hall.

Sedalia Gas Co, 33 00 lights cert h and jail.

Mo & K Tel Co, 6 00 phones " "

Sedalia Water Co, 31 15 water " "

J A Bowers & Co, 2 00 livery to poor farm.

Klinger & Stearns 2 00 blanks for offices.

Chas S Dexter, 6 75 stat'ry " "

W H Ramsey, 7 03 " "

J C Farmerlee, 17 10 stamps " "

Smith Hdw Co, 5 35 lawn mower.

C E Messerly, 6 00 mdse for poor farm.

S P Johns & Son, 3 33 lumber Muddy bridge.

Babbitt & Mason 10 00 rep'g flagpole on c h.

Geo E King Bridge Co., \$1095 repairing Muddy bridge.

A Hornbeck, sheriff, \$81 85 board and care N J McCord.

Sedalia Carpet Co, \$9 repairs in recorder's office.

Gray, Ripping & Suter, \$3 50 repairs at court house and jail.

Geo E Dugan & Son, \$2 25 same.

Linguist & White, \$21 50 file case for county superintendent.

J N Sneccher, \$ 95 freight on books.

I H Pilkington, 2 40 " "

T A Fowler, 5 07 " "

Jno S Slaven, 65 00 salary as janitor.

S E Shackles, 5 00 salary as watchman.

E W Stephens, 25 00 illumin' fair week.

Jaas Gault, 22 00 wk on Muddy bridge.

Goodwin Ptg Co 41 75 adv'g and blanks.

J E Sewell, 25 16 repairing bridge in district No 25.

ROAD WARRANTS ISSUED.

Gus Loeffler, \$ 60, for district No 1.

C A Leftwich, 50, for " 7.

Gas Lower, 75, for " 17.

Gas Redmond, 100, for " 20.

J E Sewell, 20, for " 25.

J L Monsees, 40, for " 25.

Wm Humphrey, 15, for " 37.

F A Helsley, 70, for " 40.

Wm Leach, 25, for " 44.

T V Steele, 20, for " 22.

Fred King, 75, for " 26.

J R Caldwell, 110, for " 28.

B E Henry, 30, for " 18.

S L Hastings, 30, for " 11.

W A Brown, 40, for " 14.

Geo Westerman, 45, for " 16.

Ja S N Bridge, 100, for " 48.

R L Renfro, 90, for " 29.

Y G Weathers, 40, for " 23.

Jess Bradley, 40, for " 43.

Thos Haines, 40, for " 12.

Now on this day comes Coroner Muehl and presents the following inquest bills, to-wit:

Mrs Jennie Choteau, \$20 60, inquest held August 5, 1892.

Frank Turner, \$20 35, inquest held Aug. 20, 1892.

Isaac Palmer, \$48 10, inquest held Aug. 30, 1892.

Bills approved and ordered certified to the treasurer for payment.

The Levi Ferguson school loan of \$350 having been paid in full it is ordered that the clerk of this court enter satisfaction upon page 218 T. D. & M. Record number 66 in recorder's office, same being the record of a certain mortgage given to secure the payment of said loan.

The resignation of Z. T. Forbes as overseer of district No. 6 was accepted and A. D. Lane appointed to fill the vacancy.

Bridge Commissioner Slaven reported that Bent Rees had completed his contract of July 25th, 1892, to build a bridge on Sedalia and Hughesville road and recommends that he be paid \$90, amount of said contract. Report approved and warrant ordered in payment of said contract.

J. M. Hood et al present their petition for bridge in se qr sec 32, twp 47, range 20, which petition is heard and placed on file.

Pursuant to a certificate of the judge of probate of Pettis county setting forth the facts hereinafter recited it is ordered by the court that it be certified to the board of managers of the school for the deaf and dumb that Evan P. Bohling, aged 10 years, is a resident of said county, is indigent and is a proper person to be admitted as a county pupil of said school at the expense of said Pettis county.

Ordered that W. H. Paris be given contract for erecting wood and coal shed and out house at the jail, as per agreement.

Ordered that the people's party be allowed to use the criminal court room Tuesday night and Friday

afternoon next for the purpose of holding their convention.

Ordered that Chas. Reynolds be exempt from poll tax by reason of disability.

Ordered that Bridge Commissioner Slaven contract for building two small wooden bridges in Prairie township near Camp Cranch.

The W. O. B. Dixon school loan of \$2000 having been paid in full it is ordered so entered.

Now on this day the matter of the levy of taxes on the railroad and telegraph companies in Pettis county for 1892 is by the court taken up and after duly considering the several certificates and returns made to the county clerk for 1892, it is ordered by the court that there be and are assessed and levied upon all roadbeds, real estate, rolling stock, movable and personal property of all railroads and telegraph companies in Pettis county for the taxes of 1892 the following rates to-wit:

For state taxes, 25c on \$100 ass'd valua'n.	
" county rev., 30c " "	
" F'd'g bd int, 20c " "	
" sink'g kd tax, 10c " "	
" ct house tax, 13c " "	
" road taxes, 20c " "	
" school taxes, 50c " "	
" city Sedalia, 1.50 " "	
" town of La-	
monte,..... 25c " "	
" Smithton, 25c " "	
" Houstonia, 25c " "	

THE PEST SHIPS.

Further Outbreak of Cholera on Quarantined Vessels.

SALOON PASSENGERS IN TERROR.

The Dead Taken to Swinburne Island and Cremated—Dr. Jenkins Takes Further Steps to Intercept Incoming Vessels.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Sept. 5.—On board the plague stricken Hamburg-American line of steamships the Normannia, Rugia and Moravia there is much excitement caused by the spread of the cholera scourge.

During the twenty-four hours ending at 3 p. m. there were three deaths on the Normannia, six new cases among the steerage passengers and two among the crew. Two of the Rugia's patients have died and the three-year-old boy aboard the Moravia who was stricken on Friday has also been numbered among the dead. More deaths are expected and if there existed any doubt that the disease aboard these vessels was not cholera it has been dismissed now. In the lower bay the passengers aboard the quarantined vessels welcomed a mild summer morning, which was accompanied by a cold breeze from their hands, and precisely the same conditions prevailed on shore at the upper quarantine boarding station among all who were on ships anchored there awaiting developments. And the developments came soon enough.

Shortly after 12 o'clock the news spread through the Normannia that more deaths had occurred and others had been stricken with the disease. The cabin passengers who had been so jolly all the morning became panic stricken. They cried out against being confined in a pest ship and the ladies on board of the vessel were in a state of great terror. Their fears were relieved to a certain extent, however, by the removal of the steerage passengers to Hoffman island. The commissioner describes the feeling prevailing among the passengers as of a heartrending character. There was some doubt among the passengers up to this time as to the presence of the dread disease on board the steamer, but the deaths and new cases which occurred brought terror to the bravest hearts on board of the infected vessel and they now fully recognize that the grim specter of cholera is really in their midst.

Dr. Jenkins arose early and an hour before noon left for the lower bay on the cutter State of New York. He was accompanied by the quarantine commissioners. Late in the afternoon Commissioner Allen returned with the disheartening news from the stricken vessels, leaving the health officer down the bay. Dr. Jenkins did not return during the day, but sent on shore a telegraphic dispatch ordering the pest boat Franklin Edison to proceed to the stricken ships at once. She will probably remain there until the cholera is stamped out effectually. On her arrival Dr. Talmadge, who was on duty at early morning, decided that the dead be removed to Swinburne island and there cremated.

Dr. Jenkins early in the day saw the advisability of establishing a permanent headquarters in the lower bay from which to board incoming ships, and accordingly ordered the hospital ship S. D. Carlton to be towed down in the horseshoe, which is the strip of water directly north of Sandy Hook.

The Hamburg-American Co. was advised of the step taken in regard to its vessels, and a tug was sent to Hoffman island, loaded with provisions. Dr. Jenkins' visits to the Rugia and Moravia were short. He also visited the hospital islands and in the afternoon several officials of the New York city health department steamed down the bay on a tug to see him. The police patrol reported early in the day for duty and warned all passing vessels to keep a safe distance. Masters of vessels of all descriptions began to realize the gravity of the situation, and gave the pest ships a wide berth.

MONEY CHANGES.

A Decrease of Circulation During August—The Treasury Holdings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—There was a net decrease of \$2,092,741 in money in circulation, and a net decrease of \$5,932,809 in money and bullion in the treasury during August. The changes in circulation were as follows: Decrease, gold certificates, \$8,474,450; currency certificates, act of June 8, 1873, \$4,510,000, and national bank notes, \$502,817; increase, gold coin, \$707,051; standard silver dollars, \$591,024; subsidiary silver, \$550,202; silver, \$563,322; treasury notes, act of July 14, 1890, \$2,357,785, and United States notes, \$6,596,142.

The changes in treasury holdings were as follows: Decreases, gold coin, \$4,099,042; standard silver dollars, \$11,024; subsidiary silver, \$577,209; United States notes, \$5,696,142; gold bullion, \$503,483; increases, treasury notes, act of July 14, 1890, \$1,458,652; national bank notes, \$891,533; silver bullion, \$3,003,957. The circulation per capita is \$24.32.

Explorations in Greenland.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.—An expedition consisting of nine members of the Danish navy, under command of Lieut. Ryder, have returned to Iceland after passing the winter at Scoresby's Land, Greenland, at a place situated in latitude 70 degrees, 27 minutes north. The work of the expedition consists of exploring the country and collecting specimens of everything of value or interest that can be obtained. Great scientific results have already been achieved. The expedition will return to Greenland at the end of the month.

J. B. Kinsey has been appointed receiver of the five branches of the Iron Hall of Cincinnati.

Pawnees are moving into the Creek nation to get a share of the land in the proposed division.

KANSAS PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Judge Webb Joins the Third Party—An Important Conference.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 5.—The crowds from the country to attend the people's party state rally here began to assemble before noon. James F. Legate, who was expected in the morning, did not arrive, and Senator Pepper was the only advertised speaker in the city. Legate was announced to arrive on the afternoon train and W. A. Harris was announced as the evening attraction. Col. Harris spoke at Thomasonville.

All of the people's party candidates will meet in conference here and the question of the removal of the central committee headquarters will be discussed. The candidates are of one opinion about the advisability of removing the headquarters at once, but Chairman Breidenthal insists that it will be useless to move them until after he has completed his visits to the various sections of the state.

Judge Webb, who has been a life long republican, has signified his intention of making speeches for the people's party. He wants to be assigned to the Third district, where he can attack Gov. Humphrey, against whom he is especially bitter. He has been off color politically since the Botkin trial, and although he was elected as a republican to the last legislature he was retained for the prosecution in the Botkin case.

THE BORDEN CASE.

Dr. John Abbott Contributes a Statement That Both Murders Occurred Simultaneously.

TAUNTON, Mass., Sept. 2.—Dr. John Abbott, of Fall River, knew something about the condition of the bodies of Mr. and Mrs. Borden before he went west, but as he was away before any suspicion was directed toward Lizzie, he had expressed no opinion. Now he says he saw the bodies a short time after they were discovered by the daughter and viewed by the police and both were warm. There was not the slightest indication that one had been dead over an hour before the other. In fact, it is his opinion that Mr. Borden was killed first and that Mrs. Borden was followed up stairs by the murderer and stricken down as she was running to the window to call for assistance.

It was the blow on the back, affecting the spine, that caused death, he thinks, and the head blows were given afterward to make sure.

Senator Mills Needing Rest.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 5.—Senator Roger Q. Mills is here en route to fill an appointment at Laredo. In an interview Senator Mills complained of being completely broken down physically, and said he would have to give up active political work and take a rest. For this purpose he has canceled his appointments at Brownwood, Dublin, Eastland, Weatherford, Decatur and Gainesville, and has declined all invitations to speak in the north. Col. Mills said, with reference to the gubernatorial fight between Clark and Hogg, that it was a fight for the democrats to settle among themselves, and he would take no part in it further than to vote for Hogg. His canvass will be confined to national issues.

Corbett En Route.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Sept. 5.—The Corbett special over the Richmond & Danville railway has had a pleasant run from Washington, although an hour late. Corbett slept well and got up about 8 a. m. as chipper as a lark and feeling like a fighting cock. The train was run to Charlottesville for breakfast, but owing to the delay in getting away from Washington, the programme was changed and they stopped over at Danville where an excellent meal was served. Corbett ate a hearty breakfast.

Death of a Journalist.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 5.—Maj. W. W. Bloss, a journalist of extended reputation who formerly resided in Kansas City, died at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning at his home in Chicago, after a protracted struggle with that wasting disease, anemia. Maj. Bloss was well known and held in the highest esteem by many of the older residents of Kansas City. During the four years following the spring of 1878, he was the chief editorial writer of the Times.

Killed by a Lead Pencil.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Mrs. Catherine Horane, wife of James Horane, captain of the canal boat G. Hayden, of Oswego, was instantly killed at Giers Lock, near this city, last night. She was walking along the deck and stumbled over a coil of rope. She fell headlong, and a lead pencil which she carried in her hand was driven into the brain through the left eye, a distance of four inches.

Saturday's Baseball.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
Cleveland—Cleveland, 2; Washington, 3.
Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 7; Baltimore, 1.
Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 1.
St. Louis—St. Louis, 9; Philadelphia, 3.
Chicago—Chicago, 4; Boston, 2.

Dr. Jenkins Denounced.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—At a meeting of the Central Labor federation yesterday Dr. Jenkins was denounced for permitting cabin passengers to land from European steamships, while occupants of the steerage are detained, and a resolution was passed demanding that all passengers be treated with equal severity for the protection of the city and country.

Firing at the Pickets.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 5.—The miners at Coal Creek and Oliver Springs are getting aggressive again. Firing has been going on at the pickets at both places since last night. Additional troops from Nashville and Harrison are now on their way to the mines. All union miners have quit work, which causes surprise, as their busiest season is approaching.

A row of wooden buildings owned by C. H. Dodd was destroyed by fire at Portland, Ore. Loss \$100,000; insurance, \$90,000.

THE BIG FIGHTER.

Sullivan Arrives At New Orleans in the Early Hours.

A CHARACTERISTIC CROWD DRAWN.

Professionals and Shady Persons in Force—No Doubt of Many Visitors—Sports on the Qui Vive.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—In the wake of the champion there came to town as miscellaneous and characteristic an assortment of ring followers as has ever been gathered together in any city at any time for any fighting event. The quiet of the Sabbath was rudely disturbed by the presence of the professional fighter, the bookmaker, the tout and the gambler.

President Noel said to a representative of the Associated press that he believed the reports of the number of people coming here had been exaggerated and there would be fewer visitors to these fights than the newspapers have promised. If five thousand strangers are here for the star contest of the series, he says his expectations will be fully realized. The thick and steady stream of people that flowed from early morning until evening indicate that the attendance will exceed the number hazarded by Mr. Noel.

The St. Charles hotel has been the stamping ground of the sporting contingent, but from that central point the lines of people yesterday radiated in all directions, but most particularly in the direction of the champion's temporary abiding place on Rampart street.

The Sullivan party was fortunate in the hour they selected for coming into town. Before 5 o'clock was too early an hour for even the most enthusiastic admirer of the big fellow to go down to the lone Northeastern yards, where the train was to arrive. So Sullivan escaped the annoyance of a mob to receive him. Only a small knot of people and the trainmen were on hand when the headlight of the engine shot out of the dawn a mile down the track.

President Noel intended to send out a special train with a few prominent members of the club to receive the gladiator and his friends, but the dispatch that was sent to Charley Johnson at Utah, Ala., asking if that programme would be acceptable did not reach its destination until the train had passed that point. So the idea of a special to receive the champion was abandoned. The club provided carriages and into these the Sullivan party were hustled upon their arrival. They drove at once to Mrs. Hamilton's at 45 Rampart street, and the champion immediately threw himself on a lounge and was soon sleeping as soundly as a child. Casey and Johnson watched by his side while the landlady was given strict orders to permit no one to enter.

One of the first callers received was Dr. Finney. When the Young Men's club refused to formally invite the gladiator to use its gymnasium, Dr. Finney exercised his right as a member and individually extended the courtesy of the club to the fighter and his trainers. The doctor called yesterday morning to announce that he was ready to act as escort whenever Sullivan's party was ready to visit the gymnasium.

Joe Lannon came down with the Sullivan party. He has been one of Sullivan's sparring partners and has boxed with Corbett. Lannon made a bee line for the St. Charles and was soon in the center of a circle of sports who wanted to know all about Sullivan and his condition. To all inquiries, Lannon made the same answer that the champion was in perfect condition and supremely confident. When information was sought as to Sullivan's alleged obesity, Lannon said that the night when Sullivan boxed in Brooklyn he had a heavy pad around his waist which made his girth seem larger than it really was. Charley Johnson and Phil Casey will probably be the big fellow's seconds and Jack Ashton his bottle holder. In addition to these there will be a representative of the club in the big fellow's corner, as there will be in the corners of all the men. Lannon thinks Sullivan a winner in a few rounds, because Sullivan can hit harder and quicker than Corbett, has ample wind, is remarkably clever and can use his hands as fast as the San Francisco, who Lannon says loses his head when punished.

The Olympic club acted as host to the public yesterday and toward the club thousands of home people and hundreds of visiting sports rode and drove from early forenoon until late at night. The new club house and arena were thrown open to public inspection and members of the club showed the visitors around.

Ladies are not admitted to the fights, but many found their way into the club the magnificently appointed Olympic institution. The ring and arena are as complete as they will be during the coming carnival.

The telegraph companies' agents were the only persons at work yesterday and they have nearly finished their arrangements for telegraphing the details of the fights. Rube Frank, who is prominent in the affairs of the club, expressed the opinion that there will be at least 9,000 persons at each of the contests. If there are, the club ought to clear \$50,000 on its risky investment.

The Strip Cleared.

END, I. T., Sept. 5.—A correspondent watched the troops lead off a few straggling bunches of cattle, or at least they looked on while the herders did the work. This is the last of the cattle evictions, and the soldiers will now proceed on their way to Fort Reno. It is estimated that since the troops have been in the strip 45,000 cattle have been evicted. A Rock Island officer says that his company has handled 35,000 head during the past thirty days.

The new stables of the Belt line at Washington were destroyed by fire. Sixteen horses were roasted.

WHITTIER DYING.

Critically Sick at the Home of a Friend Near Amesbury.

AMESBURY, Mass., Sept. 5.—Word has been received here that the venerable poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, was critically ill at the home of Miss Gove several miles distant. Physicians state there is grave doubt of his recovery. "He may live a week, he may live five," was the way a relative put it. His extreme age is looked upon as lessening his chances of recovery. Mr. Whittier has been spending the summer at Hampton Falls.

Saturday morning about 6 o'clock an alarming change was manifest in Mr. Whittier's condition and there has not been any improvement. Dr. Douglass, his regular medical adviser, was summoned at once. But the patient did not show any favorable symptoms during the day. In the evening Dr. Douglass again came in to Mr. Whittier and remained the entire night. This morning Dr. Howe, of Newburyport met with Dr. Douglass and they both pronounced the condition of Mr. Whittier as extremely critical and gave but little hope of his recovery.

To-day finds him exceedingly weak and he has but little use of his right arm, cannot swallow or articulate only with great difficulty and is unable to take any nourishment. He recognizes those around him and indicates by movements of his head his recognition of requests.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM.

The Labor Commissioner of Massachusetts Explains Its Workings.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The last day's session of the Social Science convention was devoted to an interesting line of discussion upon the "Sweating System in Europe and America." The most interesting paper of the day was that read by H. S. Wadlin, labor commissioner of Massachusetts, who spoke of the sweating system in vogue in that state. He said the system is confined chiefly to the manufacture of clothing, of which \$25,000,000 worth is made each year, 90 per cent. under the sweating system. One-half of the work is done in Massachusetts and Maine, and the rest in New Hampshire and New Jersey. In Boston the work is mainly confined to finishing, while in New York it consists in the entire making of a garment in family apartments. The amount of work being sent to New York by Boston contractors is increasing. Among the employees persons of foreign birth largely predominate. The contract system is not in itself so objectionable, and the evils only occur when unscrupulous contractors undertake to do the work for less than living wages. To make a profit he employs men who for wages get a sort of royalty upon the amount of work they can drive their slaves to do in a day. The work is done in some instances by the piece, hours of labor are disregarded, and the family employed eat, sleep and work in the same rooms, thus saving the contractor shop hire and factory regulations. In New York the sweating system has not passed beyond the germinal stage and by no means reached the proportions it has in Massachusetts. The conditions which make sweating possible are what it is desirable to remedy, and they are: 1. The method of employment, including method of superintendence. 2. The status of the work. Change either of these and sweating will be prevented.

PHILADELPHIA PRECAUTIONS.
A Vessel Boarded by the Quarantine Physician Eight Miles From Port.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—For the first time in a number of years the national flag floated from the quarantine station here to-day. It was a notification to all incoming vessels that the federal government had established quarantine. The first vessel to feel the effects of the opening of the station was the American line steamer Lord Gough from Liverpool. Quarantine physician Dr. W. P. Orr boarded the steamer while she was still eight miles off. The ship's surgeon reported a clean bill of health among the twenty-two cabin and 342 steerage passengers. Nevertheless Dr. Orr compelled the steerage passengers to pass in single file before him so that he could personally satisfy himself as to their condition.

Myer and McAuliffe to Open.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 5.—Myer and McAuliffe, battling for the light weight championship, will open the Olympic club's fistic carnival to-night, unless argument over the interpretation of the agreed conditions arises. No trouble of that kind is expected, and the officials declare that both Myer and McAuliffe would instantly waive all technicalities or sign new articles of agreement on the spot and don the mitts.

The Great Canal.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—At noon Saturday, near Lemont, about forty miles from this city down the Desplaines valley, with all the formality and ceremony appropriate to so an important event, ground was broken for the great drainage canal, and the work of constructing the immense waterways between the great lakes and the Gulf of Mexico is under way.

Killed Through Negligence.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 5.—At the Roslyn coal mines yesterday Joseph Erman was killed and Charles Jones fatally injured. The men were riding out of the mine when the wire rope parted, precipitating them to the bottom of the slope. The coroner's jury found the engineer and rope rider guilty of negligence.

Blew Up the Entire Party.

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Sept. 5.—While S. Noble, a prominent member of the Elk Rapids Iron Co., was starting with a party of friends for a ride on a naphtha launch to-day it exploded, seriously injuring the entire party. The injuries consist of scalds, bruises and broken limbs.

GREAT GATHERING.

Trains Rolling Into New Orleans Crowded With People.

THE ABSORBING TOPIC EVERYWHERE.

The Pugilistic Barbecue Attracts a Crowd of Shady Characters Who Need Watching—The Betting and Opinions of the Men.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 3.—All incoming trains to-day were crowded with prize fight visitors coming from all points of the country.

The police authorities are looking to the greatest gathering ever witnessed here, except at carnival times. They expect that in the wake of the fighters and visitors to the fight will come pickpockets and thieves who will hope to ply their vocations while the throngs from abroad linger. Chief of Police Gaster has made arrangements to have here many leading police and detective officials to assist the local authorities in preventing them. The first delegation of visitors got into the city this morning from New York. Chief of Police Murphy, of Columbus, O.; Arthur Duffy, of the same place, and Frank Oglesby and F. M. Merritt were among the arrivals.

The Myer party is booked to arrive on the fast train over the Illinois Central and there will be a monster delegation to meet the Streater lad, who has many admirers in this city. A party of friends will take the outgoing train on the Illinois Central and will stop at one of the stations along the road and intercept the train that is now rushing south. At Carrollton, where Myer is to train, every accommodation has been made for his reception and he will be able to pursue his training, punching the bag, running and boxing just as well as he was able to at his home in Streater. Myer trained before at Carrollton and is to be a guest at Walman's garden. The reports of his condition have had the effect of increasing the confidence of his friends and there is more Myer money here to-day than at any time before.

Maj. Bob Garrett, of the Queen and Crescent, said yesterday morning that he had not yet received any advice as to the progress of the Sullivan train or as to the time of its arrival in this city. Maj. Garrett has no doubt that the Sullivan special will come to New Orleans over the New Orleans & Northeastern line for a Cincinnati, and he has been busy telegraphing to Cincinnati headquarters for particulars in order that proper arrangements can be made for the reception of the champion. As the train is a special no definite idea can yet be given as to the time of its arrival, which, however, will be some time this evening.

As there is likely to be a tremendous crowd at the depot arrangements will probably be made to take the champion off at some point before the train reaches the New Orleans depot. Rooms have been fitted up for Sullivan at Mrs. Green's, on Rampart street just opposite the Young Men's Gymnasium club, and though it is not definitely known that he will stop there that will in all likelihood be the temporary quarters of the champion, inasmuch as it is in close proximity to the Young Men's Gymnasium club, where Sullivan expects to do some work before the fight.

Backer Reynolds returned to the bay last night. With him he carried Skelly's colors and along with him he took a shoemaker, who is to get the measure of the two fighters for shoes which they will wear on the night of their fights and which, of course, must be done before Monday. Reynolds, before leaving, said for the life of him he could not make out how Dixon could whip the Brooklyn boy, who, in Reynolds' opinion, is his superior in every respect.

President Noel is going over the lake Sunday with a physician to visit the fighters so as to ascertain if they are in perfect health before permitting them to enter the ring.

The betting manipulators seem to have tired of reporting Jack McAuliffe as doing everything but that which a conscientious man should do—his duty to himself and friends. In fact, they have gone so far as to have spoiled their own game and practically put an embargo in some places to wagering upon the match between him and Myer. McAuliffe's friends, however, assure the public that Jack is in thoroughly good fighting trim—his eye bright, his head clear and cool and his skill as good as they ever were in the days when he was winning fame. Has Myer developed qualities superior to any Jack has ever shown? Next Monday will let all the world know.

On Monday morning the McAuliffe party will leave Waveland for New Orleans. Accompanying the champion will be Mr. Roche, his backer; Mr. Sheehan and trainers Nelson and Crowe. On Monday afternoon Mr. Reynolds will escort Skelly with his staff, Carroll, Robertson, Griffin and Hogan to the city. They will seek private quarters, but if found advisable will attend the McAuliffe-Myer fight in order to familiarize Skelly with the place and its concomitant during a combat—a precaution against having his attention distracted by novel surroundings the following night when he will have more important things to think of.

The Illinois Central train, which Billy Myer and party are passengers on, is four hours late and will not arrive here till 11:30. Betting posted at the pool rooms: Even money McAuliffe, 4 to 5 Myer, 1 to 3 Dixon, 5 to 2 Skelly, 8 to 5 Corbett and 12 to 20 Sullivan.

Money Going Abroad.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The steamer Saale will to-morrow carry \$2,500,000 gold, 2,450,000 ounces of silver and 15,000 Mexican dollars to Europe.

The people's party congressional convention for the First Colorado district nominated Myron W. Reed, the preacher-politician.

CHOLERA MASTERED.

Notwithstanding Thirty Imported Cases, Cholera Obtains No Foothold in Great Britain.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—President Harrison's circular relative to the quarantining of vessels carrying immigrants finds general approval here. There is some feeling of envy also that the American law enables the government to take such prompt and thorough steps to stop the importation of cholera.

The cholera in Great Britain seems to have been fairly mastered. The chief physician of the local government board told an Associated Press representative yesterday that the outlook was entirely satisfactory. He said that although about thirty cases of cholera at all the ports of Great Britain had been dealt with during the last ten days, there was no single instance of the disease spreading beyond the person first attacked. While it has been proved that every case of cholera occurring in this country was contracted abroad and that the medical board put its best face on the situation, still the fact is palpable to everybody that the public has become utterly unconcerned and has become imbued with the conviction that the disease will not be allowed to spread and that it will never assume an epidemic form.

STRIKE RIOT IN ENGLAND.

Non-Unionists Attacked By Strikers—The Latter Draw Knives.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A train carried out from Liverpool to-day 150 non-union workmen to the Newbridge salt works, where a strike is in progress. Unionist scouts in Liverpool telegraphed ahead that the non-unionists were coming, and when the train reached the station several hundred men, led by strikers, had gathered to prevent the new men from leaving the carriages.

Most of the men on the train had armed themselves with knives in expectation of trouble. Despite the warning shouts of the crowd about half the non-unionists left the train. They were attacked with stones and clubs and a hand to hand fight followed between them and the front ranks of the strikers. The non-unionists drew their knives and cut right and left among the strikers, injuring some forty men severely. Two companies of military were called out before the mob could be dispersed. All the men who had remained on the train refused to leave it, and those who had left it returned to it, carrying the injured. All the men were taken back to Liverpool.

DR. JENKINS HASTY.

Secretary Foster Comments on the Health Officer's Position.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—A copy of the New York dispatch, containing Dr. Jenkins' views with respect to the twenty days' quarantine order, was shown to President Harrison. He declined, however, to say anything in regard to the matter for publication. Secretary Charles Foster listened attentively while a reporter of the Associated Press read to him the salient points in the dispatch. He was not inclined to comment very extensively on what Dr. Jenkins had to say. It was his opinion, however, that the doctor had not read the circular very carefully, for he said it was expressly drawn to reserve his (the doctor's) power in the premises. It was prepared with great care so as not to interfere with any rights held by the states, and there was no interference whatever in the state's administration of the law.

While the reporter was talking to him the secretary obtained a copy of the circular and read the reservation clause, viz.: "Unless such detention is forbidden by the laws of the state or the regulations made thereunder," a reservation which the secretary thought clearly demonstrated that there was no interference with the state's rights.

CONSIDERED A VICTORY.

Officials of the Santa Fe So Consume the Upshot of the Canned Goods Rate.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—When the Southern Pacific appealed to the commissioners of the Western Traffic association for authority to establish a rate of 50 cents per 100 pounds on canned goods, wines and other commodities from San Francisco to New York and certain intermediate points, it also delivered itself of a threat. This threat was to the effect that if the authority was not granted the company would give the ninety days' notice required by the agreement and put the proposed rate into effect at the end of that time.

The Southern Pacific now has an opportunity to make its word good. Chairman Walker yesterday issued a circular dispatch approving the proposition. This result of the case is set down by the officials of the Atchison as a victory for them, as theirs was the company that most vigorously opposed the Southern Pacific proposition.

Against the Santa Fe.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—It is rumored that several trans-continental lines have organized a conspiracy against the Atchison. The story goes that roads which were forced into carrying a large amount of contract business to Denver and back during the Knights Templar conclave, at the Atchison's \$12 round trip rate, are retaliating by diverting from that road as much as possible of the Pacific coast travel. It is said that the scheme is worked by collusion with brokers and the payment of excessive commissions.

Friday's Baseball.

Cleveland—Cleveland, 2; Washington, 1.
Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 5.
Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh, 8; Baltimore, 0.
Louisville—Louisville, 1; New York, 6.
Second game—Louisville, 5; New York, 2.
Chicago—Chicago, 1; Boston, 4.
St. Louis—St. Louis, 2; Philadelphia, 3.

The condition of the cotton crop has improved in the past week, except in South Carolina, where the cotton has retrograded. Picking has begun all over, but in the Memphis district is nineteen days later than before in eleven years.

FORTY THOUSAND.

JUDGE GIBSON PREDICTS THAT MAJORITY.

The Popular Kansas City Democrat Gives Reasons Why Stone Will Sweep the State.

Judge Jas. Gibson, who made such a doughty fight for the gubernatorial nomination, was at the big rally, and remained over. While here a DEMOCRAT scribe talked with him regarding the political situation.

"What do I think?" he said. "I think Stone will sweep Missouri by forty thousand votes more than Major Warner will have. Why? Because the democracy is aroused. Because this fight means everything to the state.

"Cleveland will win. His prospects brighten daily. He is strong in Missouri, and the force bill issue is alone sufficient to carry him through. The force bill is one of if not the strongest issues in the contest. Its passage means a demoralization of business interests, a revolution in politics and business both. Do you suppose the great southwest will give its business patronage to Kansas City and St. Louis if those cities give majorities for Warner and the force bill? Most assuredly not.

"One reason why the people are thoroughly aroused is because of the vigorous canvass made for the democratic nomination for governor. Another is the brass band campaign inaugurated by Warner at Sedalia and the republican boasts of Warner's popularity. Missouri democrats do not make much fuss, but when it is necessary to emphasize the fact that this state is not within possible reach of republicanism, they will do it in no mistaken tones. It is this spirit that made your rally what it was.

"Stone's speech at St. Louis was a great effort, and no democrat can read it and respect Warner's political aspirations. Nor could he risk Warner again after the record he has already made.

"Again, Warner's confidence in Catholic support is misplaced. The report reflecting upon Catholicism which he signed while in congress he will find impossible to explain, and every Catholic will want an explanation.

"Yes, sir, you can safely count on forty thousand more votes for Stone than Warner will ever get in Missouri. I believe, despite local pride, that Jackson county will declare against Major Warner."

A RARE DISEASE.

A Negro on the Streets To-Day Suffering With Elephantiasis—Said to be Incurable.

A negro suffering with the terrible and repulsive disease known as elephantiasis, a very rare affliction, was seen on the streets Friday. He lives south of Sedalia about seven miles. The present stage of the disease with this man is such that his legs are about the size of those of a large elephant and look very much like them. His legs have enlarged from the knees down until their diameter is about equal to the length of his foot, causing the negro to have a most singular appearance.

Elephantiasis is a disease of the skin, an abnormal growth of the skin tissue, and is regarded as incurable.

UGHT TO BE DEFEATED.

That's What Republicans Say About William Warner

Major Peed, of the Sweet Springs Herald, was in town Friday. He says that in conversation with two republicans in his town both declared that if Stone's speech was true Warner ought to be defeated, and that if Warner did not disprove the statements contained therein they would both vote for Stone.

The major named several republicans who had announced their intention of voting for Stone because of his record in congress, his friendliness to labor and known opposition to monopoly.

A COON AND A MELON.

An Unsophisticated Animal Tries to Eat More Than His Weight of Watermelon.

Conductor Harvey Smith is the owner of a young coon that is a whole circus in itself. The genial railroad man played a trick on the unsuspecting coon Thursday that stretched its hide about two feet. The coon had a hungry and woe-begone look that touched his owner's heart. Harvey concluded to give him a feast and placed a large watermelon before the coon. He went at it with a vengeance, but it was like putting a bushel of corn

in a peck measure. The coon finally got so full that he could hardly breathe and would lie down on his back and gasp for air.

He would then walk up sidewise to the melon, steal a bite and then try to deceive himself that he hadn't eaten any. He would shut one eye and tackle the seductive melon, but finally got too full for utterance and was laid on the shelf for repairs. "Fuller than a coon" is now a very suggestive expression to Harvey.

The performance afforded big amusement for quite a crowd of spectators.

SET FOR ONE WEEK.

No Docket for the October Term of the Circuit Court—A Letter From Judge Field.

The lawyers and litigants who would be interested in the October circuit court can continue to transact their regular business as Judge Richard Field, in answer to a communication from the members of the Sedalia bar, has set docket for one week. The petition and answer as follows:

SEDALIA, Mo., August 29, 1892. To the Hon. Richard Field, Judge of Pettis County Circuit Court.

We, the undersigned members of the Pettis bar, respectfully ask you to direct the clerk of our circuit court to print no docket for the October term to set the whole docket for one week and to direct that no contested cases shall be tried except by consent, but that pleadings be perfected and ex parte business be heard.

Our reasons for this are the following:

1. The heat of the presidential election being upon us it will be impossible to hold a term of court at which satisfactory results will be attained.

2. Some of our lawyers here assumed duties which will take them away during the month, campaigning.

3. If some arrange to continue their case, it has been found by experience that the business of the court is demoralized and nothing done.

We believe, therefore, that the best plan will be to do as we suggest and we commend our request to your careful consideration.

H. C. Sinnett, Wm. Farmerlee, John Cashman, Jackson & Montgomery, G. W. Barnett, Louis Hoffman, Sangree & Lamm, H. T. Williams, P. D. Hastain, J. T. Montgomery, Wm. S. Shirk, Whitsett & Hammer, W. D. Steele, George F. Longan and Chas. E. Yeater.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Aug. 31, '92. Gentlemen of the Sedalia Bar:

Your communication under date of August 29th, 1892, was received to-day. In answer, I have to say that it would be more in accordance with my wishes to have as many cases as possible disposed of at the October term instead of allowing the term to pass without trying contested cases, yet I can accomplish but little in dispatching business unless I have the cordial co-operation of the members of the bar. In view of the circumstances, I consent to the suggestions you make and I have directed the clerk accordingly.

Yours respectfully,
RICHARD FIELD.

In His Spine.

Sheriff Hornbeck has in his charge at the jail here the negro burglar who was shot by an officer in Pilot Grove, one night last week, while attempting to escape from a house he had burglarized. Dr. Holman has located the ball in his spine, but pronounces his case hopeless. He is still stubbornly taciturn. Although a stranger here, he is known to officers in Sedalia and Pettis county, where he went by the name of Washington. He is a large, burly mulatto, and is doubtless a professional crook.—Boonville Advertiser.

Morey & Crawford

Are prepared to make loans on farms in Pettis county. Borrowers need not be troubled with the vexations, delays and useless objections to titles made by loan companies. Call and see us before making contracts for borrowing.

MOREY & CRAWFORD.

Opposite court house, Sedalia, Mo.

Held for Criminal Court.

Richard Gibbs, the man arrested for raping an 8-year-old girl named Mary Nickerbocker at Forrest park last Sunday evening, was before Justice Blair Friday.

From the evidence introduced the case was deemed strong enough to be sent to the criminal court and so recorded. A bond of \$700 was, at a late hour this afternoon, more than Gibbs seemed able to give and he remained in jail.

Sent to Jail.

"Slivers" Shobe, charged with stealing a promissory note for \$200 from John G. Rissler on August 26, was in Justice Fisher's court Friday. He was bound over to the criminal court in the sum of \$500. He was unable to give bond and went to jail.

OBSERVATIONS.

BY PETRUCHIO.

Newspaper Men.

Do you know, the more I see of newspaper men the better I like them. I had not expected it would be that way. I had supposed, years ago when I first drifted in from the backwoods county where I grew up, that newspaper men were an impetuous lot of fellows, shiftless as well, vain in a way but in no wise truly proud, and farther that they would prefer patronage bestowed for the purpose of bribing them or saving them from the poor house to that which was given as a legitimate investment looking for profitable returns.

I was wrong. Nor am I to be condemned for being in the wrong, for it was and still largely is a popular fallacy accounted for, in some measure, by a few men in the business who are of that character, and further by the fact that the human nature generally does not like to concede a virtue in another not possessed by itself. The popular weakness of newspaper men is supposed by the public to be a desire to be "bought off," and as a member of the public I shared the belief. But such opinion I find to be with less reason than any one popular belief of which I know.

Newspaper men are high-minded, sensitive, patriotic gentlemen in most part. Take the state over and the newspaper men of the majority of the communities are among the leading men in all relations of life. Not alone are they potent through the influence of their newspapers, but they have an influence personally that ranks with that of the bankers, merchants, preachers, lawyers and other leading men.

I was surprised to learn what a number of the newspaper men are prominent church workers. Ed. W. Stephens and Walter Williams of the Columbia Herald are leading and influential members of the Baptist church. Will Reid of the Monroe City News is an orthodox Christian or Campbellite. Dick Speed of the Nevada Mail is a leading churchman. Perry Rader of the Brunswick is a strong Southern Methodist. Alex Lesueur, who I believe is regarded as "one of the boys," though he adorns the secretary of state's mantle which he now wears, J. W. Payne, of the Lexington Intelligencer, and a host of others who are recognized as leading newspaper men all make themselves felt in church work.

Prominent among this class of newspaper men is the new director of the Kansas City Times, Mr. Witten McDonald. I had the pleasure recently of meeting this gentleman, and as he is well known in business circles and doubtless will become eminent in journalism as a great manager, a sketch of him will be of interest to the general reader.

Mr. McDonald is a self-made man. He is president of the Midland National bank of Kansas City, and is very wealthy. He came from North Missouri, and engaged years ago in the lumber business at Carrollton and Brunswick. Prospering, he went to Kansas City, where he built up a fine fortune. He is a modest, unobtrusive gentleman, of frank, genial address, and is now probably forty-five or fifty years of age, wears a moustache tinged with gray, and is rather handsome than otherwise, though he lays no store by that fact.

The gentleman is a member of the Southern Methodist church, Walnut street congregation, Kansas City. He is one of the curators of Central College at Fayette, and for several years was treasurer of the board of missions of this state. He believes in and practices a personal responsibility for moral conditions, and holds that it is every man's duty to use his utmost endeavor to better the lot of human kind. He is a primitive democrat and loves his party for its principles above all other reasons.

This is a short sketch of the man who will direct the destinies of one of the greatest papers in the land. That his own high ideas will permeate the great institution he controls is undoubted, and that it will bear rich fruits in certain. His business acumen and sterling integrity insures business methods and public confidence in the conduct of the Times. It has already commenced to respond to his attention, and I am sure that this great democratic journal on the western borders of the great commonwealth of Missouri is about to enter a season of great prosperity and power such as it has never known. Such must be the logical result of the conditions under which it now exists.

Independence.

Coming up Main street the other morning to take an early train I saw a little fellow about fourteen years of age, crawling out of a lumber pile. One of the guards of public peace saw him at about the same time. It was just after daylight. The police-

man stopped the boy and asked him what he had been doing. The lad was frightened, but answered that he had just been in there to sleep.

After questioning him a few moments the officer left him. I then took possession and asked him why he slept there. He said he had not money enough to pay for a lodging. When asked he said he was not hungry, that he had fifteen cents with which to get some caakers and cheese for breakfast, and that he could reach home by two o'clock, as he lived down near the Benton county line.

I was interested, for he impressed me as a plucky little fellow. I questioned him further, and found he knew a gentleman in Sedalia who had frequently stopped at his father's home, but that he would not appear at this friend's house, and his unique reason was that he had no money. He had been looking for work, and his meagre store of funds had been exhausted.

I knew the man to whom the boy referred, and knew that a welcome would have been extended, and so told the lad. But he said very stoutly:

"Yes, I know that, sir; but I would feel like a sneak at his house. I have no money, and I wouldn't go to his house like a beggar."

"But he wouldn't know you had no money," I suggested.

"Well, I know it, and I'd rather go hungry than to feel like I went in on him just because I had no other way to get something to eat. And he'd think we wanted to sponge off him cause he had been to our house, and I wouldn't do it."

Do you know, I had hard work to persuade that boy to go with me to the restaurant across from the depot and get a hot cup of coffee and a lunch. When he did consent he went right along, drank two cups of coffee, ate heartily, thanked me warmly and departed. I have his name, and I shall hear of his success. He is hardy and possesses the true spirit of independence which I love to see in young America.

Ingalls Coming Home.

The republicans of Sedalia are preparing for a rally about October 1st, at which time they hope to have present McKinley, Sherman and Ingalls.

Senator Ingalls will return from his European trip and land in New York on September 10th.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Cure Sick Headache, relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK HEADACHE.
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cure

ACHE.
As the base of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In valiant 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail to

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.
SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE

OFFICIAL GUIDE

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The book for the millions who contemplate visiting Chicago in 1893. It will be purchased by the millions who cannot go, but who desire to know just what their friends are seeing.

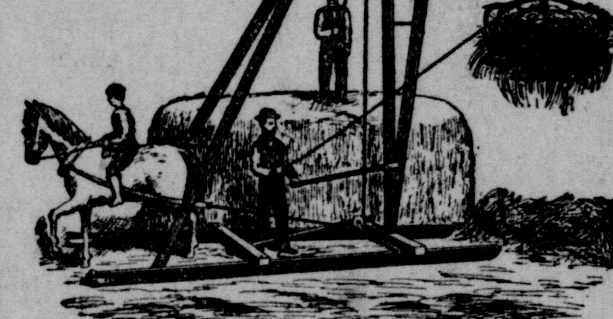
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MEADOW LARK HAY
Stacker & Loader
WITH
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10 to 20 tons stacked in 1 day



glaze one 10-horse threshing engine; one 20-horse skid engine; one 50-horse stationary, in complete order. Call on or address

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To our Improved 20-foot Giant and also our Meadow Lark Hay Stackers, 14-ft. Jumbo Riding and Lift Rake; also our common Bull rake on wheels. Also our improved METAL FRAME

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All sizes, from one to four-horse power.

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And repairing of all kinds that is done at a machine shop.

DEAL IN and REPAIR ENGINES.

Engine repairs on hand, such as Globe, Angle and Check valves; Garfield Boiler Injectors, Oil Cups, Gas Pipe and Fittings, Belting and Packing; Smoke Stacks, Coal Mining Cars, Sidewalk grates made to order.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—One 6-horse engine in complete order. Call on or address

Sedalia, Mo.

BARLEY BROS. & CO.

A LIBEL SUIT.

Prof. Robyn, Author of "You," Sues the St. Louis Chronicle for \$25,000 Damages.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat of yesterday has the following to say of a gentleman well known in musical circles in Sedalia.

"Prof. Alfred G. Robyn, with A. Jonas as counsel, began a \$25,000 damage suit in the circuit court yesterday against the St. Louis Chronicle, which he charges with libel. It appears that on July 15 last the Chronicle contained an article headed, 'Flash-Bang; the Pistol, the Pupil and the Professor,' which purported to give an account of an altercation between 'a well known organist of national reputation' and a lady pupil in the organ loft of a Jewish temple, in which the organist insulted the pupil, when she opened fire at him with a revolver. No names were mentioned, but the plaintiff states that the article was intended to apply to him; that it was willful, wanton and malicious and not based on facts."

No Longer With the "Katy."

H. A. Woods, of Galveston, late of the Santa Fe road, has been appointed traveling auditor of the M. & K. T., with headquarters in this city. He succeeds Chas. W. Fleck, who severed his connection with the company on Thursday.—Parsons Sun.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Henry Pehling did on the 21st day of March, 1890, execute his certain deed of trust, recorded in trust deed and mortgage record No. 69, at page 33, and also on the 10th day of October, 1887, his certain deed of trust in trust deed and mortgage record No. 60, at pages 22 and 23, executed and recorded at above, in the county of Pettis and state of Missouri, said deeds of trust to Jno. Montgomery, jr., as trustee, conveying the following described real estate: Beginning as a point in east line of Grand avenue in Sedalia, Missouri, one hundred and sixty and 3-10 feet north of the north line of Third street, thence north along east line of Grand avenue fifty feet, thence in an easterly direction one hundred and sixty-four feet more or less, to an alley and to a point one hundred and ninety feet north of Third street, thence south on west line of said alley to a point one hundred and fifty-two feet north of Third street, thence west to place of beginning. Which said deeds of trust were given to secure payment of certain promissory notes or obligations in said deeds of trust fully described and set forth.

And, whereas, the above named trustee is unable, and fails and refuses, to act, and, whereas, it is provided in such trust deed that in case of such failure or refusal of such trustee to act, or other disability, the acting sheriff of Pettis county, Mo., should be empowered to execute such trust.

And, whereas, said deeds of trust provide that should default be made in the payment of said notes or obligations according to the terms and conditions thereof, the trustee shall at the request of the legal holders of said notes or obligations, proceed to sell the property above described to satisfy the same. And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of said notes or obligations, now, therefore, notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned Ellis R. Smith, trustee, by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deeds of trust, and at the request of the legal holders of said notes or obligations, shall proceed to sell the real estate above described, at the west front door of the court house in the city of Sedalia, county of Pettis, and state aforesaid, to the highest bidder for cash, at public vendue on Tuesday, 20th day of September, 1892, between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to satisfy said notes or obligations, together with the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

ELLIS R. SMITH,
Sheriff and Acting Trustee.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Pettis county, Missouri, made on the 16th day of August, 1892, the undersigned, Public Administrator for said county, has taken charge of the estate of J. J. Steelman, deceased.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them to me, for allowance within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 18th day of August, 1892.

JOHN R. CLOPTON,
Public Administrator.

ADMINISTRATRIX' NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration on the estate of Israel Walkup, deceased, were granted to the undersigned on the 14th day of July, 1892, by the probate court of Pettis county, Missouri.

All persons having claims against said estate are required to exhibit them for allowance to the administratrix, within one year after the date of said letters, or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate; and if such claims be not exhibited within two years from the date of this publication, they shall be forever barred.

This 14th day of July, 1892.

MARY E. WALKUP,
Administratrix.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, on December 31st, 1887, Perry Lewis and Arazar W. Lewis made, executed and delivered their deed of trust, for the purpose of securing the payment of one bond for the sum of nine hundred dollars, (\$900.00), with interest coupons attached, named in said deed of trust, wherein they conveyed to the undersigned, David H. Ettien, trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis and state of Missouri, to-wit:

The northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section one (1), and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section two (2), all in township forty-five (45), north range twenty-two (22), west of the 5th p. m. And whereas said deed of trust was filed for record January 28th, 1888, at 3:30 o'clock p. m. and was duly recorded in book 59, at page 99 to 103, of the records of said Pettis county, Missouri; and whereas it is provided in said bond and deed of trust that, if said Perry Lewis and Arazar W. Lewis shall fail to pay, or cause to be paid, any of the interest coupons attached to said bond at the time the same become due and payable, then the whole amount of said bond shall at once become due and payable, without notice; and whereas said Perry Lewis and Arazar W. Lewis have failed to pay, or cause to be paid, the interest coupons attached to said bond which became due and payable on the first day of January, 1892, and on the first day of July, 1892; wherefore the whole amount of said bond is now due and payable and unpaid under the terms of said bond and deed of trust.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, David H. Ettien, the trustee named in said deed of trust, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deed of trust, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said bond, will proceed to sell the above described real estate at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the county court house of Pettis county, Missouri, in the city of Sedalia, the county seat of said county, on

Monday, the 12th Day of September, A. D. 1892,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of raising the money to pay the amount of said bond, with interest, and the costs of executing this trust.

DAVID H. ETTIEN, Trustee.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, on November 16th, 1889, William Dunfee and Elizabeth Dunfee made, executed and delivered their deed of trust, for the purpose of securing the payment of three bonds for the sum of sixty dollars (\$60.00) each, named in said deed of trust, wherein they conveyed to the undersigned, David H. Ettien, trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the county of Pettis and state of Missouri, to-wit:

The south half of the southwest quarter, and the south twenty-one and one-fourth (21 1/4) acres of the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and five (5) acres in the northeast corner of northwest quarter of southeast quarter, described as follows: Commencing at northeast corner of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter and running thence south forty (40) rods; thence west to main channel of Muddy creek; thence down said creek to north line of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter; thence east to place of beginning—all in section thirty-four (34), township forty-six (46), north range twenty-three (23), west 5th p. m. And whereas said deed of trust was filed for record December 20th, 1889, at 4:15 o'clock p. m., and was duly recorded in book 66, at page 275, of the records of said Pettis county, Missouri; and whereas it is provided in said bond and deed of trust that, if said William Dunfee and Elizabeth Dunfee shall fail to pay, or cause to be paid, any of the said bonds at the time the same become due and payable, then the whole amount secured by said deed of trust shall at once become due and payable without notice; and whereas said William Dunfee and Elizabeth Dunfee have failed to pay, or cause to be paid, the said bond, which became due and payable on the first day of December, 1891, wherefore the whole amount secured by said deed of trust is now due and payable and unpaid under the terms of said bonds and deed of trust.

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that I, the undersigned, David H. Ettien, the trustee named in said deed of trust, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by said deed of trust, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said bond, will proceed to sell the above described real estate at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the front door of the county court house of Pettis county, Missouri, in the city of Sedalia, the county seat of said county, on

Monday, the 12th Day of September, A. D. 1892,

between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of raising the money to pay the amount of said bond, with interest, and the costs of executing this trust.

DAVID H. ETTIEN, Trustee.

If Fritz, the photographer, can't keep people talking about him one way, he will the other. He is offering Crayons and Frames on the installment plan, and everybody is talking. Bring in your photos for enlargement, \$1.00 to be paid down and \$7.00 per month until paid. No. 217 Ohio st.

Read the Democrat and live long

